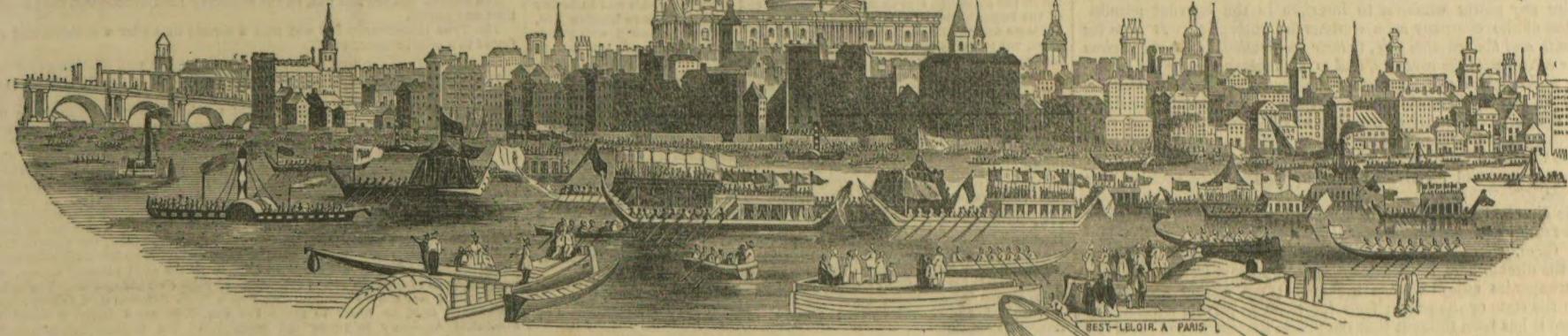


THE ILLUSTRATED ECONOMIST



No. 381.—VOL. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

RAILWAY EXPOSURES.

The avaricious and gambling public, which out of a Yorkshire shopkeeper created a King of the Railways, finds every day some new flaw in the character of the man whom it once "delighted to honour." Exposure after exposure takes place, each more flagrant than its predecessor; and even "stags" are, or affect to be, smitten with horror at the enormities disclosed. We have certainly nothing to urge in extenuation of the conduct of Mr. Hudson, in enriching himself by share-jobbing at the expense of the various companies whose servant he was; or of his system of paying dividend out of capital, and of otherwise "cooking" railway accounts for the purposes of mystification: yet we think it just that the "virtuous" public should not lose sight of its own sins, or think that, by making a scapegoat of one individual, and offering him up as the sacrifice to offended morality and fair-dealing, it will atone for its own transgressions. To read the indignation expressed at public meetings, and in letters to our daily contemporaries, a stranger utterly unacquainted with the doings of the British public during the memorable period of the railway "mania," would imagine that Mr. Hudson was the sole deceiver—the only guilty party—the man who, by some inexplicable talent, set that gigantic machine in motion; that his individual will was the only motive power, and his own enrichment the only purpose he had in view; that he was the only duper, and that all the dealers in scrip, and railway gamblers of every class and degree, were his innocent and honourable, but most unfortunate victims. But this is an old failing on the part of the public. It forgets in the day of calamity its own recklessness in the day of apparent prosperity; and it is curious to trace how nearly alike in their origin, progress, and results are all the commercial manias upon record. The historian of the South Sea Bubble gives an account of the frauds and recriminations of that period, which may stand as a parallel with the spectacle we witness at the present day. It shows that guilt and folly produce punishment and calamities in all times:—

"During the progress of this famous bubble," he says, "England

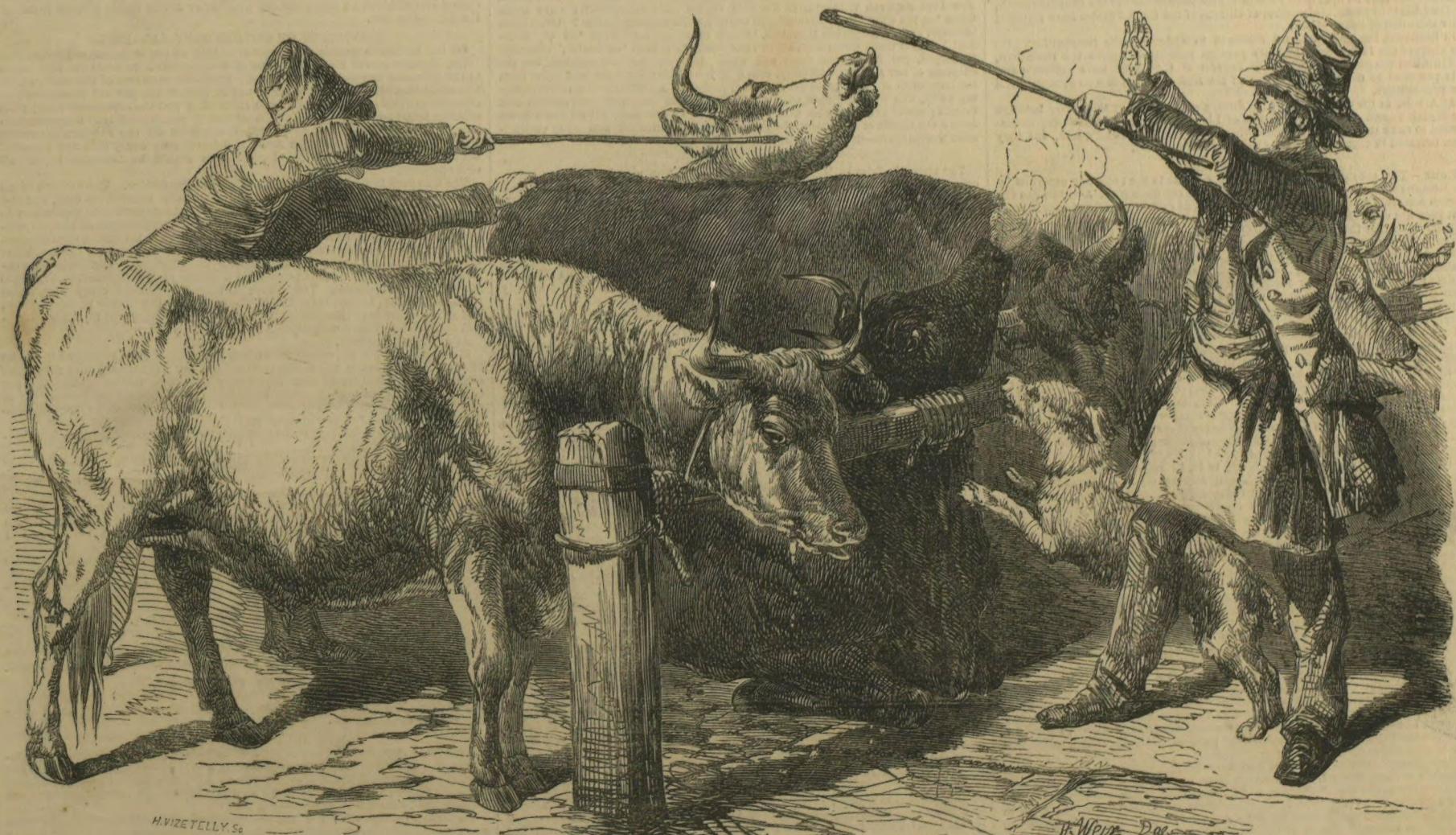
presented a singular spectacle. The public mind was in a state of unwholesome fermentation. Men were no longer satisfied with the slow but sure profits of cautious industry. The hope of boundless wealth for the morrow made them heedless and extravagant for today. A luxury till then unheard of was introduced, bringing in its train a corresponding laxity of morals. The overbearing insolence of ignorant men, who had arisen to sudden wealth by successful gambling, made men of true gentility of mind and manners blush that gold should have power to raise the unworthy in the scale of society. The haughtiness of some of these 'cyphering cits,' as they were termed by Sir Richard Steele, was remembered against them in the day of their adversity. In the Parliamentary inquiry, many of the directors suffered more for their insolence than for their peculation. One of them, who, in the full-blown pride of an ignorant rich man, had said that he would feed his horse upon gold, was reduced almost to bread and water for himself. Every haughty look, every overbearing speech was set down, and repaid them a hundred-fold, in poverty and humiliation."

"Public meetings were held in every considerable town of the empire, at which petitions were adopted praying the vengeance of the Legislature upon the South Sea directors, who, by their fraudulent practices, had brought the nation to the brink of ruin. Nobody seemed to imagine that the nation itself was as culpable as the South Sea Company. Nobody blamed the credulity and avarice of the people, the degrading lust of gain which had swallowed up every nobler quality in the national character, or the infatuation which had made the multitude run with frantic eagerness into the net held out for them by scheming projectors. These things were never mentioned. The people were a simple, honest, hard-working people, ruined by a gang of robbers, who were to be hanged, drawn, and quartered without mercy. This was the almost unanimous feeling of the country."

The picture of 1720 is remarkably like that of 1849; and the vengeance demanded upon the head of Mr. Hudson is paralleled by the outcry against the South Sea directors. We do not, however, imagine that any amount of suffering caused by the eagerness of the public for sudden gains and by the inherent love of

gambling which more or less pervades all great mercantile communities, will ever prevent such outbursts of national cupidity as the South Sea Bubble of the eighteenth, and the Railway Mania of the nineteenth century. But we may at least learn some lessons for our future guidance from such events, and take such means for the prevention of fraud as our unhappy experience may prove to be necessary. Of this class of prevention is Lord Monteagle's Bill for the Audit of Railway Accounts—a measure which, if it had been in operation for the last three years, would have spared the infliction of much wrong and suffering. We see that the bill is threatened with a serious opposition, both in and out of Parliament; but we trust, nevertheless, that it will become the law of the land, and that hereafter, by means of its provisions, it will be impossible for any man like Mr. Hudson, or any body of men like those directors whom he guided or coerced, to publish on authority false and fraudulent statements of the actual state of any railway company. The public requires to be protected from these huge monopolists—the railway proprietors; and railway shareholders, who have invested their money in good faith in these enterprises, require to be protected from such men as Mr. Hudson, or any others who may slip into the management, and forget, in their lust of gain, that they are the servants, and not the masters of the companies with which they connect themselves. Public auditors of railway accounts, to be named from time to time by the Railway Commission, will act as a protection both to the public and to the shareholders; and, as far as we can understand the recommendations of the Select Committee and the provisions of Lord Monteagle's bill, these auditors will be enabled to fulfil their duties without infringement of the private commercial rights of men engaged in speculations which the Legislature has allowed—we think, unfortunately—to be private and not public undertakings.

The committee recommend "that the Railway Commission shall be empowered from time to time by law to name one auditor to act in conjunction with the two auditors named by the several companies; or to act singly, in case of a neglect on the part of the companies to appoint such auditors, or of a refusal or neglect of such local auditors to act." This is a new principle; but we



SMITHFIELD MARKET.—THE DROVER'S GOAD.—(SEE PAGE 48)

think, whatever railway directors may urge against it, that neither *bonâ fide* railway shareholders nor the public will have any reason to find fault with, or object to it. The Select Committee confess the novelty of the recommendation, but explain and justify it by cogent reasons, while they limit strictly the powers of the officers to be thus appointed. They conceive it, they say, "to be absolutely necessary that the duties of the public auditor should be strictly defined, and limited to an examination into the truth and accuracy of the accounts, and the financial condition of the company. It would obviously be inconvenient that he should thereby acquire any power whatever to interfere in the internal administration of the company as a commercial enterprise. *It is to the accounts, and the accounts only, to their verification, to the comparison of the entries with the vouchers, and to the investigation of the authorities under which payments are made, and their legality, that the duties of the auditor should be exclusively directed.*" Railway directors may talk loudly of the right of self-government, and may inveigh against the hardship of having their accounts inspected; but we think the public will not join in the outcry they raise, or see any fair ground for alarm in the appointment of such officers as these.

The directors of the Bank of England might complain with as much reason of the wholesome obligation which the law has laid upon them, to publish weekly returns of the gold in their coffers. Like the directors of the Bank of England, the directors of railway companies enjoy a huge monopoly; not out of any regard which the state or the public feels for them as private traders, but because it has been thought that the public interest would be served by such corporations as the Bank of England, and by such monopolies as are enjoyed by railway companies. They cannot be allowed to hold such monopolies, and wield such powers, without the check of publicity over them. This publicity acts well in the case of the Bank; it will act equally well in the case of railways; and is quite as necessary in the case of the one as of the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Rumours were in circulation during the week in Paris as to the probability of an approaching modification of the Ministry, but they appear to have been quite groundless. On Sunday morning the President of the Republic left Paris by railway, at seven o'clock, for Amiens, to distribute new colours to the National Guards of that town. His reception is described as having been enthusiastic. He arrived at Amiens at ten o'clock in the morning, and stayed there till eight o'clock P.M. The religious ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Amiens, and the Prelate bestowed his benediction on the colours, and delivered an address to the National Guards.

Louis Napoleon reviewed the military force as well as the National Guards. Each company carried on the top of their muskets small tricolor flags, on the white part of which was stamped a portrait of the President. He was accompanied by two of the Ministers, namely, M. Dauaure and General Rullière, Minister of War. General Changarnier, Ferdinand Barrot, Secretary, General of the Presidency, Dr. Conneau, and the orderly officers, also formed part of the *cortège*. General Changarnier was also welcomed on the ground, both by the troops and civilians, with great enthusiasm. The party returned to Paris the same evening. Excursions of a somewhat similar popularity-seeking character are projected for the President. For instance, on the 22d he goes to St. Quentin, on the 28th and 29th to Tours, Saumur, and Arges, to open a section of the Tours and Nantes Railway; and, finally, on the 5th and 12th of August, to Epernay and Tonnerre, to open the Strasburg and Lyons railways.

The financial condition of the country excited a good deal of attention in the committee-rooms of the Assembly during the week. The returns of the indirect taxes and revenues during the first six months of 1849 amounted to 334,436,000f. As compared with those of the corresponding period of 1847, there is a diminution of 39,205,000f., but they show an augmentation of 20,605,000f. over those of 1848. The direct taxes had produced on the 1st of July 160,860,000f., and 275,368,000f. remained to be collected. By the reduction of the duty on salt there is a loss of 11,376,000f., and the new postage tariff shows a diminution of 6,057,000f. in the return. In the committees, it seemed to be admitted by all that new taxes must be adopted, or the abolished rates reimposed.

The Paris journals are also much occupied with the question of financial deficiency for 1850, which is estimated by some at about 184 million francs, while others reckon it at 170 million francs; and they, too, seem to think that there is no other alternative but either to have recourse to new taxes, or to re-establish those which have been taken off.

The French Assembly has granted leave to the Procureur-Général to prosecute Sergeant Commissaire and M. Cantagrel for taking part in the attempted revolution of the 13th of June.

M. Charpentier, the architect of the Palais National, has been arrested, charged with being connected with the insurrectionary movement of last month.

Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschênes has been appointed to the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean, in the room of Vice-Admiral Bandin.

The cholera broke out again in a frightful form in the Penitentiary at Tours on Friday week, and committed sad ravages. On Saturday there were but eight prisoners out of 80 who had escaped the attack of this dreadful malady, and 47 of the number had died, besides turnkeys and domestics.

The deaths by cholera in Paris had fallen to twelve and eleven per day.

Among the many proofs of daily occurrence, showing how strongly the tide of reaction has set, is the circumstance of the Prefect of Police having closed one of the musical *cafés* in the Champs Elysées, in which it was the custom to sing the "Marseillaise."

A congress is to be opened in Paris in the commencement of the ensuing month, by the friends of peace. A number of citizens of the United States have signified their intention of being present.

In Bordeaux the Socialists still continue to disturb public tranquillity. On the night of the 12th, more than 500 persons assembled before the Town-hall, and insulted the gendarmes on duty. Several of the rioters were arrested, and it is proposed to disband a battalion of the National Guards who countenanced the proceedings.

At Arbois, in the department of the Jura, a serious conflict took place between the Socialists and the 9th Regiment of Light Infantry. The Socialists endeavoured to seize the soldiers' muskets when they were off their guard, but they were defeated in their attempt, and several were arrested.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The accounts from the "eternal city" as to the reception accorded by the Romans to the troops of General Oudinot are contradictory. According to the French accounts they were cordially received as deliverers, whilst others state that they are execrated and exposed to insult and even assassination. The truth appears to be that the Roman citizens generally are pleased to be freed from the condition of war and the violent friendship forced upon them by the revolutionary refugees, who flocked in numbers from Genoa, Lombardy, Florence, Naples, France, &c., to rally round Garibaldi, Avezzano, and the other Republican leaders; but they feel their national pride hurt at owing their deliverance to French troops, while they are at the same time uneasy for the future, lest the victors, abusing their success, should endeavour to impose upon them the old Government of the Cardinals, with all its abuses.

That the French troops, however, have been frequently addressed in abusive language (which they do not fortunately understand)—that assassinations of individual soldiers and of Italian friendly to the French took place on the first few evenings of their entering into the city, is quite certain; but the parties guilty of those outrages were members of the disarmed revolutionary bands of refugees already mentioned. Those parties have been, in consequence, all ordered to quit the city, and the exercise of military law is rigorously carried out. The flag and insignia of the late Government has been taken down, and been replaced by the Papal banner; and the red cap (sign of terror and anarchy) has also disappeared by order of the French authorities.

The Civic Guard has been dissolved, and is to be re-organised on its original basis, and a general disarmament of the city has taken place. These measures have tended to restore confidence and tranquillity.

General Oudinot, having despatched an officer with the keys of one of the gates of Rome to the Pope, at Gaète, has received an autograph letter from Pius IX., in which he acknowledges the receipt of the keys of Rome, transmitted to him by the French Commander-in-Chief, and congratulates that gallant officer upon his victory over anarchy, but deeply laments the shedding of human blood. His Holiness concludes by assuring the General that he continually offers prayers to Heaven on his behalf, as well as for the French nation at large. Nothing, however, is said of the Pope's intention to return to Rome.

Notwithstanding the rumours which had been spread throughout Europe, of the destruction, by the French cannon, of paintings and sculpture, the productions of the highest genius in art, and of some of the priceless monuments of antiquity, with which Rome abounds, it now appears that little or no damage whatever has been sustained by them.

Mazzini remains at Rome, under the protection of a British passport.

PIEDMONT.—The negotiations for peace between Austria and Piedmont are not proceeding so satisfactorily as could be wished. The territorial boundaries have been settled; but the great obstacle is the pecuniary indemnity. Austria demands 75 millions, but Piedmont will consent to no more than 70 millions. Thus the matter stands at present, neither party evincing the slightest disposition to give way.

The state of siege was to cease at Genoa on the 11th inst.

VENICE.—The siege by the Austrians "drags its slow length along." The only novel feature in the state of things within the walls is the publication in the *Venice Gazette* of a letter from Lord Palmerston to M. Manin, the Dictator, in which he expresses the interest he feels for Venice, but regrets that the conditions of the treaty of Vienna do not permit him to do anything in favour of it, without the consent of the Imperial Government of Austria, which had already expressed its determination on the subject.

NAPLES.—The latest intelligence states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany was

about to leave Naples on his return to his dominions. He was to be escorted by a Neapolitan and French steam-frigate.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The intelligence from the seat of war, which comes principally through Vienna, must be taken with caution, as it never tells the truth when the Imperialists suffer, while it always exaggerates their success. With this premonitory observation, we may mention that advices from Vienna of the 13th inst. state that Buda and Pest surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th instant, without resistance. The Austrians immediately took possession of the former, and the Russians the latter.

A report of the General-in-Chief Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, says that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th, before Comorn, between the combined armies and the Magyars, and that the result was in favour of the Imperialists. The Austrians attempted to force the Austro-Russian line, but were driven into the fortress, which is said to be well stocked with provisions, but to be deficient in medical stores. The Hungarians intend, it is said, to make a desperate resistance.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The negotiations for a peace, which have so long been pending between the Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries, were concluded at Berlin on the 10th inst., by the adoption of an armistice and general suspension of hostilities, established within eight days from that date. A period of twenty days is allowed for the two armies to take up the positions appointed them by the treaty. The armistice is to continue to the 1st of January, 1850, and then it can be renewed for separate terms of six weeks. The Prussian troops are to withdraw behind a line of demarcation to be drawn from Flensburg to Tondern; the blockade is to cease, and Denmark is to restore the captured German vessels. A Regency is to be appointed for the Duchy of Schleswig. The present Regency of the two Duchies will continue its functions for Holstein. The Schleswig Regency is to consist of three members, to be appointed by England, Prussia, and Denmark. Alsen and Ærøe are to remain in the hands of the Danes.

It is stated that the following points are contained in the preliminaries for the peace:—

1. Holstein and Lauenburg are to continue in their present relations, and to receive a constitution.

2. Schleswig is to have a legislative and administrative independence, and a constitution. The political union between Schleswig and Denmark is to continue, but it shall be limited to the identity of the Sovereign. The special regulation of the succession is to be left to future negotiations, but in such a manner that,

3. Denmark endeavours, before the definitive conclusion of a peace, to regulate the succession.

Upon these conditions being communicated to the Provisional Assembly of the two Duchies, their anger and disappointment is said to have been very great at what they regarded as their unfairness to the interests of the Duchies. The Council and the Regency have also declared their decided opposition to the arrangement between Prussia and Denmark.

A rumour was current on "Change at Hamburg, in the early part of the week, that the blockade of the Elbe would cease as early as Thursday, the 18th inst.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN.—The entire of the Grand Duchy of Baden is now in the hands of the Royalist troops, with the exception of the fortress of Rastadt, which still holds out, notwithstanding that the garrison is suffering from typhus.

FRANKFORT.—From the city, under date of the 14th instant, we learn that the Regent of Germany has entered a protest against the (without his consent) one-sided conclusion of an armistice between Prussia and Denmark. It is thought that the Prussian Government will not pay any attention to the protest of the Archduke John.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 3rd inst. have been received during the week. The mortality produced by the cholera in many of the large cities of the United States is very great. In St. Louis there were more than 500 deaths in one week, and full 700 the week before—nearly all from cholera. At Cincinnati the deaths range from 100 to 150 per day. The steam-boats on the western rivers arrive at the different ports, partly freighted with the dying and the dead. The track towards California from Independence (Missouri), across the prairies, is not marked alone by the foot-prints of men and horses; but is described as being "dotted and lined on either side with newly-made graves." In the Atlantic cities, and on the sea-board, the pestilence is not so fatal, although the mortality is great. In New York the deaths range from 20 to 40 daily; in Philadelphia from 10 to 25. In both cities, at the suggestion of their Boards of Health, public celebrations (both civic and military) announced for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the 4th of July, have been postponed, from an apprehension that any great public excitement must tend to augment the disease. New Orleans still suffers under the scourge; and on several plantations in Louisiana there have been from 40 to 80 deaths among the Negroes, within brief periods of a few days only.

Father Mathew has landed at New York. His reception in that city appears to have been of the most brilliant and satisfactory kind. All classes, from the highest to the lowest, have met to do him honour.

Collections were being made in several parts of the United States for funds to assist the Pope in his present pecuniary calamity.

Public meetings of sympathy with the Hungarians and Italians are now frequent in all the large cities. Two have been held in New York, and the United States Government has been memorialised in favour of acknowledging the nationality of Hungary. A meeting to promote republicanism in Italy has been held at New Orleans, and a meeting of sympathy with the Romans and Hungarians was held in Independence-square, in New York, at the close of which three cheers were given for the Romans, three cheers for the Hungarians, and three groans for Louis Napoleon.

CALIFORNIA.

We have later intelligence from California this week. Anarchy and riot are said to prevail at San Francisco; and it is asserted that General Persifer F. Smith had been frustrated in every endeavour to restore order, and finally compelled to seek safety on board a vessel of war, or some other American vessel in the harbour. Several persons had been killed; and it is added, "Neither life nor property is safe, even in San Francisco. Bloody work is anticipated between the Americans and foreigners, both at the diggings and in the town." The population is of the most motley description and character, and its different characteristics and features are thus given by a California correspondent of the *New York Express*, writing from the gold region. He says:—"We have great times 'at the diggings,' where all the world has its representatives! Oval-faced Chinese, greasy Sandwich Islanders, 'whole or none' men from '54 40, skin-flint Yankies from down east, chivalrous gentlemen from 'off south,' Hoosiers, Buckeyes, and Kangaroos from out west. Here too, without number, are the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, cheek by jowl with the people who come from the territories of the King of the Cannibal Islands. All are scraping and scratching away, like so many hens on a dunghill; all the languages are spoken and taught; about every religion under the sun has its devotees, but all bown down before the shrine of Mammon, the god that has the sincerest and most enthusiastic worshippers—next to the Golden Calf."

MEXICO.

The state of affairs in Mexico is unsatisfactory. The war in Siena is prosecuted with unabated vigour. Rumours were afloat that a revolution was contemplated to put down Herrera as President of the Republic, and elevate Santa Anna in his stead. The state of San Luis Potosi was at the mercy of the rebels.

CANADA.

The Canadian intelligence is not important. There is a strong feeling prevalent in favour of annexation with the United States.

The steamer *Passport* collapsed her boilers on the morning of June 29th, at Cornwall, near Montreal, by which accident nine emigrants were instantly killed and fifteen persons scalded.

A few cases of cholera had occurred.

WINDSOR HERALD.—We are gratified to perceive, by the *London Gazette*, that George Harrison, Esq., of the Heralds' College, has been promoted from the office of Bluecoat Pursuivant of Arms to that of Windsor Herald. Mr. Harrison has long been at the head of his class amongst officers of arms, and this recent change in transferring him to a higher grade will tend still further to display his talents as a herald and genealogist, and render more conspicuous those acquirements which have made him so great an ornament to his profession.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Monday a general court of the governors of this institution was held at the Dispensary. Sir John Campbell presided. From the report it appeared that the number of patients since the commencement of the institution, in 1847, was 1313, who had attended at the dispensary 10,434 times; the patients visited at their own homes were 180, to whom 1245 visits had been paid. 271 persons had been cured, 141 had been relieved, and 79 had died; 302 persons had left the institution, and 481 were at present on the books. The balance-sheet showed that, after payment of all expenses, the sum of £55 12s. 5d. remained in hand, and £125 remained due from subscribers.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, LAMBETH.—A quarterly meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Monday, at the institution, York-road; T. S. Cocks, Jun., Esq., M.P., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. W. W. Hastings, read a statement of the present condition of the funds of the hospital. On the 30th of June there remained a balance of £736 in the hands of Messrs. Drummond, and of £169 8s. 8d. with Messrs. Cocks. In the year 1848 the number of patients relieved was—in-door 335, out-door 489. Up to the present period of the current year 162 in-door and 240 out-door patients have received assistance. The average cost of each patient is estimated at £9 6s. 6d., and the average length of time an in-door patient remains in the hospital is twenty-one days. The Rev. Mr. Lewis having resigned his office of chaplain to the institution, the Rev. Mr. Abraham Peet was appointed his successor. A vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis for his past services was proposed by Dr. Rigby, and seconded by Mr. S. George, and carried unanimously. In consequence of the increased number of applicants who have received relief, and the diminution of annual subscribers, the funds of the charity have been so much impaired as to render it necessary to effect some retrenchment in the expenses, and with this view a committee had been appointed to report on the propriety of diminishing the number of recommendations for relief at present allowed to governors and subscribers, as well as on the general expenses of the hospital. The committee not having concluded their investigation, a resolution was passed granting them a prolongation of time. It was stated that the governors are entitled in all to 530 recommendations for in-door relief, while the funds last year were sufficient to afford relief to but 335 applicants.

VENICE.—The siege by the Austrians "drags its slow length along." The only novel feature in the state of things within the walls is the publication in the *Venice Gazette* of a letter from Lord Palmerston to M. Manin, the Dictator, in which he expresses the interest he feels for Venice, but regrets that the conditions of the treaty of Vienna do not permit him to do anything in favour of it, without the consent of the Imperial Government of Austria, which had already expressed its determination on the subject.

NAPLES.—The latest intelligence states that the Grand Duke of Tuscany was

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Pupils Protection (Scotland) Bill, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Duke of RICHMOND called the attention of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade to the inaccuracies of the corn returns, whereby the averages were made to appear greater than they actually were.

The Earl GRANVILLE said the subject of those returns was under the consideration of the Board of Trade.

The Sites of Schools Bill was, on the motion of Lord REDESDALE, read a third time and passed.

The Tyne Conservancy Bill was read a second time after a division, and referred to a select committee.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the Committee of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

Lord STANLEY took that opportunity of making a few observations on the course taken by the Government in reference to this measure, and on the omissions in the bill itself. The bill caused him great regret and disappointment; for while he admitted that it might effect some trifling amendments and modifications of the existing Poor-Law, taken as a whole it was quite inadequate to deal with the crying evils of that law, and some of its provisions would unquestionably make the law more mischievous and dangerous than before. At an early period of the session the Government insisted on appointing a committee, though they ought to have dealt with so great and important a question on their own responsibility; and yet, having appointed the committee, the Government had neither followed the recommendations of the committee nor dealt with those subjects which the committee reported to be of the most pressing nature, but had legislated in defiance of the committee of their own nomination. The noble Lord condemned the "maximum rate" as a gross delusion and fallacy; and maintained that, in order to make the Poor-Law work fairly, it would be absolutely necessary to renew the principle of the original act, and make in-door relief the only mode of relief administered in Ireland.

The noble lord also insisted on the necessity of establishing, as far as possible, individual responsibility, by a reduction of the area of rating, and instanced his own case as

EARL GREY thought no alteration of the Lands Sales Act was necessary. If, however, a federal legislature should be brought into operation, such legislature, acting on behalf of all these colonies, ought to be at liberty to amend the act in question.

Lord STANLEY was now convinced the bill could not pass this session: it must be discussed at considerable length in both Houses, and was not yet printed.

[At the time this conversation was in progress, Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice in the House of Commons that it was not his intention to proceed with the bill.] Various bills were then advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Major BERESFORD presented a petition from certain citizens and freemen of London, complaining that an undue or untrue return had been made of the person chosen at the late election to represent the City of London in Parliament.

LONDON CORPORATION.

On the question of the third reading of the London Corporation Bill, Mr. HUME, with a view to assimilate the corporation of the City of London to other corporations of towns and cities in England, thought that the present bill should be made the means of effecting that object, by giving to all occupiers of £10 houses within the limits of the City a right to vote for the election of magistrates and members of the Common Council, provided they paid the police rates. This object he proposed to effect by striking out the word "freeman" in the first clause.

After some discussion,

The SPEAKER intimated that the amendment could not be entertained without having been first submitted to the committee on the standing orders, and obtained their sanction.

Mr. HUME, upon this intimation, withdrew the amendment, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS.

The House then went into committee on the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill; and on arriving at the clause empowering the Lords of the Treasury to grant compensation to the Palace Court functionaries,

Lord D. STUART again interposed his objections to this power to the Treasury, thinking it would be far better to entrust the matter to the determination of a select committee, and should take the sense of the committee on the question.

After a debate, in which the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. J. Evans, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Henley, and Lord D. Stuart took part, the committee divided, when the clause was carried by a majority of 50, the numbers being 52 to 2; and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the report on this bill was brought up and agreed to.

THE CUSTOMS.

On the question that the House go into committee on the Customs Acts, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the objects he had in view were to provide for some minor points, which had been overlooked in the Customs Act, and also to meet some changes in trade which had arisen since the repeal of the Navigation Laws. It was found that coffee lost considerably in roasting, and although it might not be desirable to bring it roasted from distant colonies, yet it might suit very well, in the altered state of the law, to bring it roasted from Holland. To provide against injury to the revenue in such a case was one of the objects of his resolutions. Relaxations were also introduced with respect to the importation of glass pipes for drainage, needlework from India, and other minor matters.

The House then went into committee, the resolutions were agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

Some observations followed on the subject of the Workhouses (Ireland) Bill, on the reception of the report, after which several bills passed their stages, and the House temporarily adjourned at three o'clock.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On its re-assembling at five o'clock, Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that it was not his intention to proceed with the Australian Colonies Bill in the present session.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether the Post-office was about to make an order requiring the prepayment of all letters; and whether that regulation would apply to the colonies as well as to every part of this country?

Mr. HAYTER said he did not apprehend that the Post-office had made any such regulation. What had really been done was this. For the last twelve or eighteen months, when a new receiving-house had been established, that receiving-house had been restricted from receiving payment in money; letters might be put in either stamped or unstamped. The object was to prevent those numerous accounts which existed where the prepayment was made in money, and in order more fully and effectually to carry out prepayment by stamps. The same plan had been adopted nearly two years ago in Liverpool and other large towns; but any one who was desirous of prepaying in money, could do so at the principal office. The Postmaster-General had decided on extending this regulation to all the provincial towns in England and Wales; so that there should be no prepayment in money at the receiving houses, but only at the head-office. This regulation would apply to foreign as well as to domestic correspondence.

THE NIGHT-WORK OF BAKERS.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, in an explanatory speech, in which he referred to the Factory Inspectors Bill, the Coal-Whippers Bill, the Mines and Collieries Bill, and the Ten Hours Bill, as having laid the ground for interference with adult labour, moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit bakers from labouring during certain hours of the night. He implored the House and the Government to judge of the bill by its own merits, and not by any extraneous principles, and to assist him in carrying into effect a remedy for a system of oppression and hardship which a committee of that House had admitted to be deplorable.

Mr. LABOUCHERE complimented the noble Lord on the score of his good intentions, but warned the House against adopting the principle he had propounded. The attempt, if successful, to restrict the hours of adult labour would be so injurious, that he called upon the House to reject the motion.

Sir De Lacy EVANS expressed his intention, if an inquiry by a committee was not conceded, to vote for the introduction of the bill.

Lord D. STUART, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. STAFFORD supported the motion.

Mr. COBDEN, in the course of a powerful speech, stated that the object of the proposition was to limit the hours of labour of a certain class of workmen in London, which was an entirely new principle, and of world-wide application. The Coal-Whippers Act had nothing in common with the proposed bill, for that only regulated the mode of hiring labourers, and did not restrict their hours of work. Then, as regarded the Ten Hours Bill, if there had been any attempt thereby to restrict the hours of adult labour, he should have voted against it; but it must be admitted that that measure strictly applied to the hours of labour of children in factories. In answer to the question as to what his principle in respect to labour was, it was this, perfect freedom; thinking, as he did, that the freedom of labour ought to be identified with freedom of trade.

Sir G. GREY considered further inquiry altogether unnecessary, and opposed the motion for the introduction of the bill, on the ground that the success of that motion could only lead to heavy disappointment in the minds of the operative classes.

The House then divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 58—the numbers being 19 to 77.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Mr. MACKINNON having presented a petition from London, complaining of the injurious effect upon the public health by the sale of diseased meat, proceeded at great length to draw the attention of the House to the report of the committee, which had sat to inquire into the subject of Smithfield Market, and concluded by moving an address to the Crown that her Majesty would give directions that the report of such committee be taken into early and serious consideration, with the view, as stated by the hon. member, of the removal of the market, and giving power to the Government to appropriate a new site, and to have the whole control of the arrangements connected therewith.

Mr. OSBORNE followed in opposition to the motion, the other speakers being Mr. Alderman Sidney, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir E. Filmer, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Stafford, Sir J. Tyrell, Mr. O. Gore, and Mr. C. Lewis; after which,

Mr. MACKINNON intimated that he would not press the motion, if the Government would promise to take up the question.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, even if the motion had not been made, the Government would have deemed it their duty to have taken the recommendation of the committee into consideration. But he certainly would not undertake the responsibility of removing all the evils that went under the name of "Smithfield Market," for the same evils might attach to a different site; all he could say was, the report should be considered. The motion was then withdrawn.

Sir De L. EVANS postponed his motion for the extension of the franchise until next session.

Mr. ANSTEE's motion for considering the petition of Mr. Hercules Ellis, complaining of the conduct of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was negatived.

Mr. FRENEW having moved that the House go into Committee on the Benefices Pluralities (No. 2) Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, without at all meaning to imply that Parliament ought not to make provision for the further abridgement of pluralities, but on the ground that it was impossible the bill could pass in the present session, moved that it be committed that day three months; the amendment being agreed to,

Adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. BOUVERIE gave notice, that next session, if he could get a seconder, he should divide against every divorce bill that came before the house.

YELLOW FEVER AT BARBADOES.

Mr. F. MAULE, in reply to a question, stated that whilst the yellow fever had been raging as it had at Barbadoes, the troops had been encamped, in order to remove them from the dangerous vicinity of the barracks. He was happy, however, to state that the fever had entirely abated, and, on the approach of the rainy season, the troops had been removed back to barracks.

SUPPLY—ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the ordnance estimates, animated debates on the votes proposed being the result, involving not only the alleged improvident expenditure on the head of stores, in connexion with this

department of the service, but the whole of the colonial policy of the country. The speakers on the first vote (£165,373), for granting the balance of the expenses to be incurred for the current year, it being generally admitted that no reduction in this vote could be effected in the present session, were Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Cobden, Mr. E. Ellice, Col. Anson, and Sir Jas. Graham.

On the vote of £236,436 to complete the amount required for works, buildings, and repairs in the colonies being put,

Colonel ANSON observed, that the hon. Baronet the member for Southwark had a notice on the paper for reducing the vote for works in Bermuda, the Mauritius, and the Ionian Islands; and he wished therefore to inform him, that half the originally proposed amount had been deducted for these services, it being the intention of the Government also to stop all further expense on these heads that was not absolutely necessary.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, after the intimation given, would not submit his motion, but thought it proper to state the reasons which had induced him to place it on the paper, which he proceeded to do.

The speakers in succession on this vote were Colonel Anson, Colonel Thompson, Sir De L. Evans, Mr. Hume, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. W. Miles, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cobden, the latter hon. member quoting speeches made by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham in 1816, against taking possession of the Ionian Islands: at all, as also one by the Marquis of Wellesley to the same effect, the hon. member stating that if he himself were to make such a speech now, he should be charged with seeking to destroy all the foreign possessions of the country.

After some further discussion on other votes, relating to the retirement of officers of the Artillery and Engineers, and to some recent hostile operations on the coast of Africa, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The House having gone into committee on the Advance of Money (Athlone to Galway Railway) Bill,

Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his earnest hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give an assurance that this enormous advance of £500,000 to one single railway would not be made a precedent.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that having already declined to give such a pledge to another hon. member, he could not consistently make the promise suggested. Full and tangible security was taken for the amount, and the loan would give employment to those whom it was essentially necessary to save from starvation.

In committee on the Disembodied Militia Bill,

Mr. HUME expressed his hope that next year measures would be taken to put an end to this expensive nuisance.

Mr. F. MAULE replied that the militia force had become a mere skeleton; vacancies occurring were not filled up, so that the object of the hon. member was gradually in course of attainment.

Mr. HAYTER introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to inquire into the claims over the New Forest and Waltham Forest, which was read a first time, as was also the Workhouse Loans (Ireland) Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was to facilitate the transfer of congregational trust property from expiring trusts to new trustees.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time.

HEALTH OF TOWNS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord POLWARTH asked when this bill would be brought forward.

The Earl of CARLISLE regretted exceedingly that it would be impossible to pass the bill during the course of the present session, but he hoped it would be one of the first measures to be brought forward during the next session of Parliament.

ROME.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he knew that several persons who had served in the Republican army at Rome had arrived here within the last few days with British passports, signed by Mr. Freeborn, the British Consul there. The lives of those persons were not in danger, and he could not understand why Mr. Freeborn should have given the British passports. He asked if Mr. Freeborn acted upon orders from England or upon his own responsibility?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to say that Mr. Freeborn had given the passports on his own responsibility, but he believed that the passports had been given because the persons were in danger of their lives, and, therefore, he might have thought himself justified on the score of humanity.

Lord BROUGHTHAM thought it a most important question, because an English passport was always respected, and such a proceeding might diminish the respect paid to it, and this might expose English travellers to inconvenience. He did not believe that passports were of much benefit, because every knave who sought to escape from justice always took care to have a passport *en règle*.

The Earl of MINTO said he had received a letter from Mr. Freeborn, in which he said that he had been engaged in giving passports to persons who had compromised themselves, and who therefore might, if taken, be shot, and that humanity had dictated the steps he had taken.

After a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY, the subject dropped.—

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting from noon to four o'clock.

ESTATES LEASING (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question that this bill be read a third time,

Mr. REYNOLDS again expressed his regret that the Government had not deemed it necessary to assimilate the municipal privileges of Ireland to those of England. He gave notice that early next session he should move for leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

Mr. SADLER wished to know whether it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill next session to extend municipal privileges in Ireland?

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the matter was under consideration, but he could not pledge the Government to introduce a bill on the subject.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SMALL DEBTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass,

Mr. THROENEAU asked if the power of granting compensation under this bill rested with the Treasury; that was, had the Treasury the power of fixing the sum to be paid?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative.

The bill was then passed.

The Stock-in-Trade Bill, the Regimental Benefit Societies Bill, the Enlistment (Artillery and Ordnance) Bill, were each read a third time and passed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The Lords' amendments to this bill were considered and agreed to.

STAMPS, &c. ALLOWANCES BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the object of the bill was to enable the Treasury to reduce the allowances made on stamps.

The bill then went through committee.

The Turnpike Act Continuance Bill, and the Juvenile Offenders and Small Larceny Bill, were both postponed.

The Poor-Law Union Charges Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned, and resumed at six o'clock.

PETITION OF COLIN MACKENZIE.

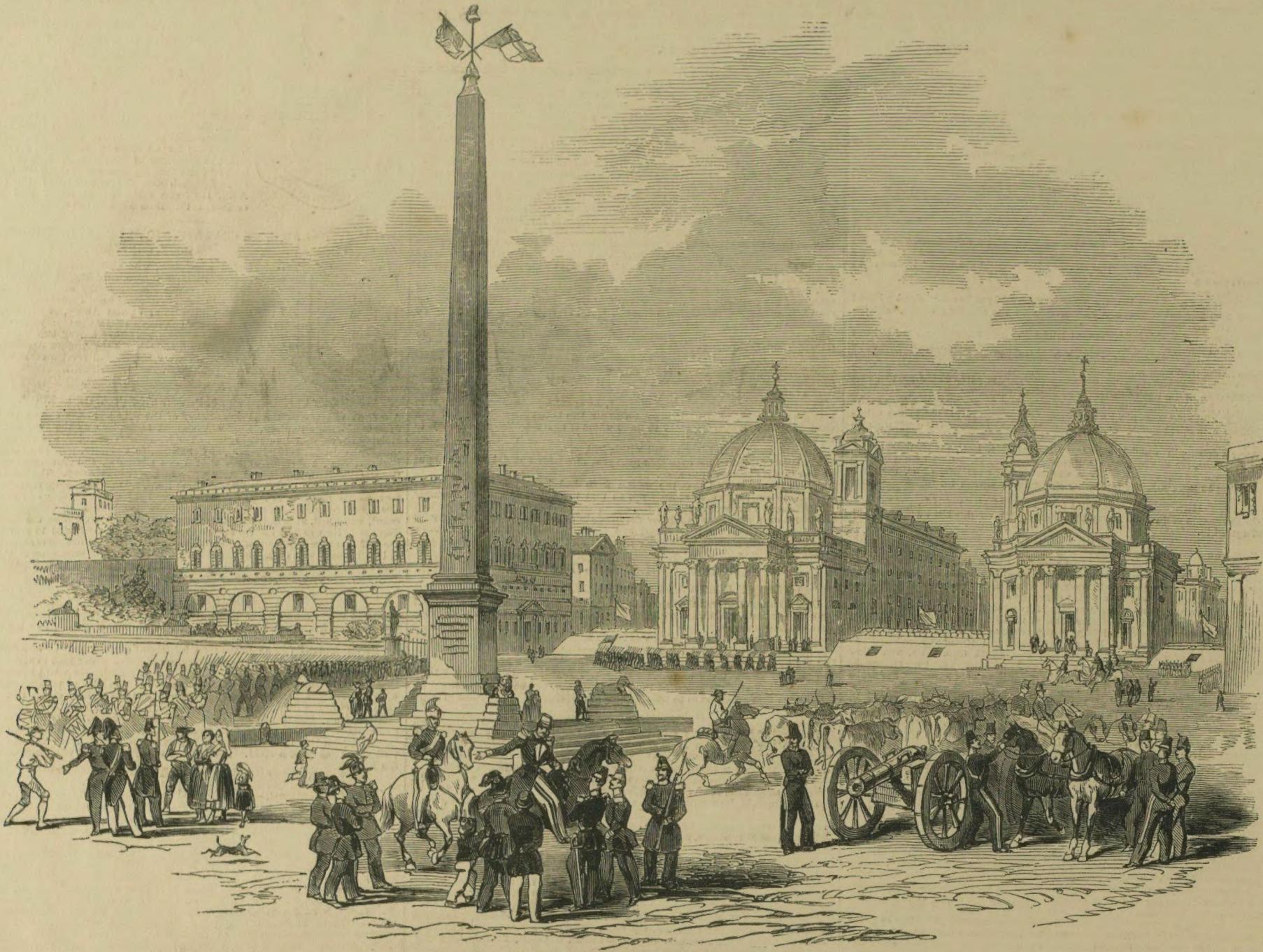
Lord DUDLEY STUART said he rose to present a petition from one Mr. Colin Mackenzie, resident in Camden-town, which was of a peculiar character, and the like of which, perhaps, had never been presented to that House before. The petitioner stated that in 1846 he contracted a marriage which had turned out very unfortunate for him (a laugh), by which he became acquainted with the evils of that state. (Renewed laughter). He was led to the conclusion that the most fertile source of domestic unhappiness was a marriage settlement, which gave to a wife great power over her husband. (Laughter)—and in consequence of the independence which it placed her in she defied him, against all the vows she made on the altar, and did all sorts of things which she ought not to do. (Loud laughter).

The petitioner stated, that, in consequence of the practice of marriage settlements, it was necessary to employ a lawyer to draw them, who in that way obtained great influence over the parties, which was by no means desirable. The petitioner finally prayed, among other things, that the good old system of the ducking stool might be revived, as a punishment for all undutiful and runaway wives. (Oh, oh,) and cries of "Order."

Mr. MACKENZIE submitted, that such an absurd petition should not be received.

Lord D. STUART said the language of the petitioner was respectful, and, he believed, perfectly regular. (Oh!)

Sir J. Y. BULLER considered the petition was a ridiculous one, but he thought the best course would be to receive it, and to



ENTRY OF THE FRENCH INTO ROME.—PLAZA DEL POPOLO.

GARIBALDI AND HIS NEGRO.

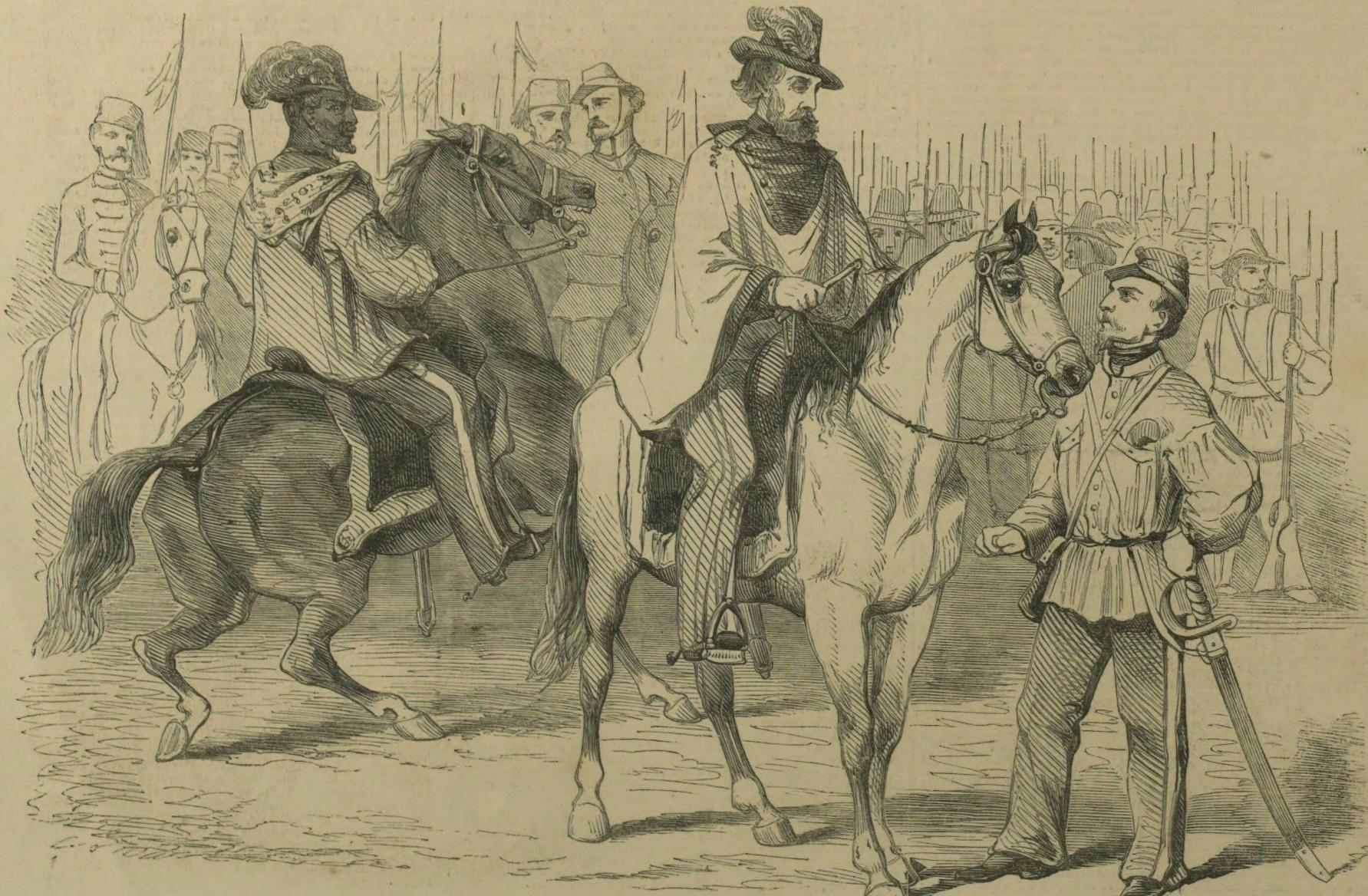
Our Artist writes from Rome:—"I was fortunate enough to see Garibaldi the day he left Rome, and had a good sight of him. I sketched him, and send you the result. I have been very particular to get it like him. He is a remarkably quiet-looking person, but wonderfully picturesque: he wore a white sort of cloak lined with red, and having a green velvet collar; it had plenty of bullet holes in it. There was no opening visible in the garment, so I imagine he puts it on like a shirt, over his head, like the *poncho*, or South American cloak. His

trowsers were common grey, with a green stripe; and a black slouched hat and feather complete the costume.

"I send you, also, a portrait of Garibaldi's Negro (now dead). He was a fine fellow; his dress, a red loose coat and a showy silk handkerchief tied loosely over his shoulders. The poor fellow was shot in the last fight."

Garibaldi escaped on the night of the 2nd, at sunset. Finding that he was to be excluded from the amnesty, he announced in the morning his intention to withdraw, with all his own band, and as many others of the free corps as were inclined to join him. "Invitations," says the *Times* correspondent, "were accordingly sent by him to the other bands, and, in fact, in the course of the afternoon of the 2nd, he found himself at the head of 4000 infantry and 500 horse, with

whom he was determined either to make a stand in the Abruzzi or cut his way, it is said, to Venice. At sunset, therefore, on that night this roving son of liberty and rapine set forth, by the Porta S. Giovanni, in the direction of Albano; and, as soon as his retreat was assured, all further resistance was relinquished, and at ten o'clock the same night all the gates alluded to were occupied by the French. These proceedings were followed up on the morning of the 3rd by a strong division entering by the Porta del Popolo, and occupying the celebrated hill of the Pincio, and the whole of the now historical height of the S. Pietro in Montorio was covered by troops, and the suburb of the Trastevere taken possession of. The Castle of St. Angelo and the city barracks still remained in the hands of the people."



GARIBALDI AND HIS NEGRO SERVANT.

THE THAMES AND MEDWAY CONSERVANCY.



THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY-STONE, COOKHAM WOOD.

CONSERVANCY OF THE RIVERS THAMES AND MEDWAY.

The assertion of the Conservancy jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor over "the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway," or "the View," as it is technically termed, is a septennial custom attended with some interesting customs and celebrations, which, failing due this year, has just contributed to the convivial memorials of the present Mayoralty. The last view took place in the year 1842, when Sir John Pirie filled the civic chair.

This, by the way, is termed "the Eastern Boundary" of the jurisdiction; whilst the view from Kew to Staines is the Western. The last Western View, and the Visit to Oxford, took place in 1846, in the Mayoralty of Alderman Johnson; and was fully illustrated and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 224, August 15, 1846. In our introduction of the subject, we then explained in what the Conservancy consists; but it may be as well to say a few words on the subject in this place. The jurisdiction appears to have been immemorially exercised over both the fisheries and navigation of a large portion of the Thames by the Mayor and Corporation of London; and we find an order, dated 1405, issued from Sir John Woodcock, then Lord Mayor, enjoining the destruction of weirs and nets from Staines to the Medway, in consequence of the injury which they did to the fishery, and their obstruction to the navigation.

The portion of the river over which the jurisdiction of the River extended seems to have been always much the same. "The offices of Meter and Conservator are asserted from Staines to the mouth of the Thames, the commencement of the City's jurisdiction being marked by a stone with an apocryphal date, called London Stone, placed on the north bank of the river, a short distance above the present bridge of Staines; and its termination on the south shore, by the formerly navigable creek of Yantlet, separating the Isle of Grain from the mainland of Kent; and on the north shore by the village of Leigh, in Essex," placed directly opposite and close to the lower extremity of Canvey Island. The right of conservancy is also asserted in the waters of the Medway, from the southern mouth of Yantlet Creek, upwards towards Rochester, as far as Cookham Wood, which is on the northern shore, opposite the marshy point below Chatham.

The View we are about to describe consisted of visits to the boundary-stones at Leigh and Cookham Wood, and which took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

The company assembled on board the *Meteor* steamer, engaged for the occasion, moored off Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall. There were present the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a large party.

Captain Rowland attended the view as principal Harbour Master.

The steamer left Blackwall at about half-past eleven o'clock; and, having received on board the Royal Marine band at Woolwich, the *Meteor* proceeded on her passage to Southend, the civic party being liberally welcomed with salutes and other respectful demonstrations.

At Greenhithe pier the *Meteor* received on board Mr. James Harmer, from whose delightful seat, Ingress Abbey, a salute was fired.

At about three o'clock the *Meteor* arrived at Southend pier, where the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a large portion of the company landed. The Lord



THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY-STONE, AT LEIGH.



THE "IMMUNITY" AT COOKHAM WOOD.



DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

Mayor, attended by the Aldermen; Mr. Firth, the Town Clerk; Mr. Sewell, Clerk of the Chamber; and some of the civic authorities, proceeded in carriages towards Leigh, nearly opposite to which the boundary-stone is situated. Here, by direction of his Lordship, the City colours and state sword were placed upon the stone; and, after asserting his right as Conservator of the River Thames, on behalf of the City of London, by prescription and usage from time immemorial, the Lord-Mayor directed the Water-Bailiff, as sub-conservator, to cause his name and the date of his visit to be inscribed on the boundary-stone. The Lord Mayor then drank, "God preserve the City of London," the inscription on the ancient stone; and, after distributing coin and wine to the spectators, the civic party returned to the steamer.

Our Artist has depicted this ceremony. The stone itself was in the water, so that it had to be reached in boats. The scramble for the money was a robustious affair.

During the absence of his Lordship, a large part of the company, who had remained on board the steamer, partook of a dinner, served up in excellent style by Mr. Ring. At this dinner Aldermen Sir John Key and Sir Chapman Marshall presided.

On the steamer leaving Southend pier, the Lord Mayor was saluted with loud cheers, and the *Meteor* proceeded, across to Sheerness and up the Medway. Shortly after, his Lordship, and the rest of the party which had landed at Southend, sat down to dinner, served in the usual style. The arrangements were admirably carried out, and a very large party supplied with all the delicacies of the season, from the resources on board a steamer of not very large dimensions.

The passage up the Medway was truly delightful; and on approaching Chatham the crew of one of her Majesty's ships manned the rigging, and loudly cheered the steamer. The dockyard launches were also out on duty, and the crews, poising their oars, hailed the arrival of his Lordship with cheers, which were as warmly responded to by the company on the steamer; the band playing "God save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," "Hearts of Oak," and "The British Grenadiers."

Dancing was introduced on board the steamer with much spirit.

About eight o'clock the *Meteor* reached Rochester, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress landed in his Lordship's launch. At the steps the Mayor and Corporation of the ancient city of Rochester, accompanied by the Recorder, James Espinase, Esq., met the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and offered them a hearty welcome. His Lordship was then conducted to the Crown Hotel, where a large party partook of tea, and accommodations were provided at other hotels for the company there. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and family took up their abode, by invitation, at the hospitable mansion of his Lordship's friend, W. Lee, Esq., of Sate's House.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester proceeded to the Crown Hotel; and the Recorder having briefly stated the object of their visit, introduced severally to the Lord Mayor the members of the Corporation. His Lordship expressed the gratification he felt at receiving the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester; and, after a brief address, invited them to dine with him that evening, and then introduced the members of the Corporation of London.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by their guests, proceeded on board the steamer down the Medway, and shortly after anchored opposite Cockham Wood, near Upnor Castle, where the City boundary-stone is erected. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen landed, attended by the civic officers, and a procession was formed in the following order:

Police Officers.

Six Watermen in state liveries, with colours.

The Band.

The Lord Mayor's Bargemaster in state livery, bearing the City Colours.

City Marshal in uniform.

The Engineer of the Thames Navigation and Port of London Committee.

The Water-Bailiff.

The Sword-bearer.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

The Aldermen (seniors first).

The Sheriffs.

City Officers.

Six Watermen in state liveries, with colours.

Police Officers.

Having made the circuit of the stone three times, his Lordship directed the City colours and the state sword to be placed thereon, asserting his right to the jurisdiction, as Conservator of the River Thames and waters of Medway, by charter, prescription, and usage confirmed to, and enjoyed by, the City of London from time immemorial; and directed the Water-Bailiff, as his sub-conservator, to have the date of his Lordship's visit duly inscribed on the stone. His Lordship then gave as a toast, the ancient inscription on the boundary stone, "God preserve the City of London." The band played the National Anthem, amidst the shouts of a large number of spectators who had assembled to witness the ceremony, and who were delighted by a distribution of wine, and some coin being scattered amongst them. Our Artist has pictured this ceremony; showing, also, Upnor Castle, a stone fortress erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At Upnor the colours were placed upon the stone by Mr. J. Bishop, of St. Benet's Hill, Doctors' Commons. The *quasi* Upnor Mayor was not, however, presented, as in 1842, when "Nobby White" handed an address to the Lord Mayor, congratulatory of his Lordship's better fortunes, and delicately reminding him of "certain dues, fines, &c., which from time immemorial has distinguished the septennial visits of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London;" when a £5 Bank of England note was handed to the Upnor municipals.

Those members of the Corporation who had not previously visited this ancient boundary-stone having been duly inaugurated with the usual ceremonies, the civic party returned to the steam-vessel, which then continued its progress down the Medway. On arriving off Sheerness, the company went on board her Majesty's ship *Ocean*, the guard-ship, where they were received with great courtesy; the Lord Mayor's band, which accompanied them on board, playing the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." The Lord Mayor having also visited the *Wellington*, the steamer returned up the Medway, and reached Rochester in time for his Lordship to receive his guests at the Crown Hotel, facing the bridge.

Our Artist has portrayed the "Immunity" scene of "bumping" at the stone, a custom peculiar to the beating of bounds, such as is the object of the Conservancy visit.

At six o'clock the company sat down to dinner; the Lord Mayor having on his right hand Lady Key, and on his left the Lady Mayoress. Covers were laid for 160; the dinner was of the most *recherché* description, and the whole of the arrangements reflect the highest credit on Mr. Wilson, the host of the Crown, who was highly complimented on the style in which the dinner was served.

After dinner, the loving cup was passed round; and on the withdrawal of the cloth, the customary loyal and complimentary toasts were given and responded to in appropriate speeches; after which the Lord Mayor vacated his seat, and most of the company then hastened to the Assembly-room, at the Bull Inn, at which his Lordship gave a ball, and thus concluded the festivities of the day.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

This morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the Lord and Lady Mayoress and their guests embarked on board the *Meteor*, and proceeded down the Medway to Sheerness. On nearing the *Ocean*, Captain Elliot paid a short visit to the Lord Mayor, and the steamer then proceeded to Greenhithe.

The Lord Mayor and his guests having been invited by Mr. Harmer to visit Ingress Abbey on their return, the party disembarked at the pier under a salute from a small battery on Mr. Harmer's lawn, and proceeded at once to view his house and delightful grounds. After making some stay they returned to dine on board, accompanied by Mr. Harmer, who proceeded as far as Erith with the civic party. The *Meteor* then proceeded towards London, and reached London-bridge between seven and eight o'clock, concluding a most delightful excursion of three days without the slightest accident.

We subjoin a list of the company:

On board the Steamer—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Sir John and Lady Key and Miss Key; Alderman Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Caroline Bellivey; Sir Chapman Marshall and lady; Alderman Humphry and Mrs. Humphry; Alderman Gibbs and lady; Sir George and Lady Carroll; Alderman Hooper and Mrs. Hooper; Mr. Arman Parcomb; Alderman Hunter and Mrs. Hunter; Alderman Challis and lady; Alderman Moon and Mrs. Moon; Alderman Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence; Alderman Carden and Mrs. Carden; Mr. Sheriff Flanis and Mrs. Flanis; Mr. Goodhart and Mrs. Goodhart; the Under-Sheriffs; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; the City Surveyor; Mr. George Foster; the two Common Pleaders; Lord Mayor's Chaplain; Dr. Forster; the Town Clerk, and Mrs. Firth; the Water-Bailiff; the Chief Harbormaster; Chairman of the Navigation Committee, and the members of the Sub-Committee; the Chairman of the Committee of the Corporation; Sheriff elect Nicol; Mr. Dod; M.P. for Maidstone; Mr. James Harmer.

At Dinner, in addition to the Company from the Meteor—Lord Romney; Sir Edward Farmer, M.P. for Kent; High Sheriff of Kent; the Mayors of Rochester, Maidstone, and Gravesend; James Espinase, Esq., Recorder of Rochester; the Rev. Dr. Irving, Canon Residentiary of Rochester; William Cubitt, Esq.; Capt. Elliott, R.N.; Commander Cammilleri; Lieut. Macgregor; Sir Frederick Powell; Col. Whyley; Col. M'Pherson; Col. Simpson; Major Smith; Major Woolridge; Capt. Wood; William Henry, Esq., Medical Officer; Henry Jones, Storekeeper; Peter Richards, Esq., C.B., Superintendent at Chatham; David Peirce, Superintendent at Sheerness; Dr. Drummond, Naval Hospital; the Alderman, Magistrates, and Town Council of Rochester; Thomas Burr, Esq.; Mr. Lee.

At the Ball—The above, and all the naval and military officers of the garrison, together with the nobility and gentry of the counties of Kent and their ladies—an elegant display of beauty and fashion—in number 250.

In conclusion, we should add that the arrangements for the excursion were, in every instance, admirably carried out, and afforded universal satisfaction.

THE CROPS.—The uniform tenour of the accounts concerning the crops in all quarters is highly favourable. If the present representations be fully borne out, the crops of all sorts—potatoes, wheat, oats, and hay, throughout Great Britain and Ireland—will be of remarkable bulk and forwardness.

DEPARTURE OF THE EGYPTIAN SCREW FRIGATE "SHARKEE."—The *Sharkee*, Egyptian steam frigate, left Spithead on last Saturday evening, at five o'clock, under steam for Gibraltar, en route to Alexandria. On Friday the *Sharkee* took on board the state barge that has been built for the Pacha of Egypt by Mr. Camper, the yacht builder, of Gosport. The boat is similar in size, in model, and in her paint work and gilding to her Majesty's state barge. The *Sharkee* also takes out, for the use of the Pacha and his son, several English-built carriages, with eight horses, four being of the English breed and four French, with an English coachman and groom to look after them.

CHOLERA.—VICTIMS OF FEAR.—Experiments have been tried at St. Petersburg, by order of the Emperor, to ascertain whether cholera was infectious. Four murderers sentenced to death were, without being told who were its previous occupants, put on a bed lately occupied by four cholera patients who had died, and not one of them took the disease. It was then announced to the murderers that they were about being placed on beds in which four persons died of malignant cholera, and that if they escaped the disease their lives would be spared. But, instead of cholera beds, the murderers were put into beds which had not been occupied by diseased persons at all, and yet such was the effect of their fears, that all four died within three days.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 22.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.

TUESDAY, 24.—Lord Nelson lost his right arm at Santa Cruz, 1797.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. James. Sun rises 4h. 14m.; sets 7h. 56m.

THURSDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Earl of Rochester died, 1680.

FRIDAY, 27.—Revolution in Paris, 1830, lasted three days. Moon's First Quarter, 0h. 35m. A.M.

SATURDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m	M h m
3 35	3 55	4 19	4 40	5 0	5 23	5 47
6 10	6 30	6 55	7 15	7 40	8 5	8 35

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Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY; together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—The COVERS for Volume XIV., with the New Design, price 2s. 6d. each.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c. in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unprecedented Success of Mr. Stoquier's New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, which nightly increases in popularity.—Second Week of the Extraordinary Performances of M. Jean Klare, on *Le Globe Roland*.—ON MONDAY, JULY 23, the performance will commence at 7, with the New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, called MOOLTAN and GOOTERAT, or THE CONQUEST of the SIKHS. To be succeeded by Batty's Unparalleled SCENES of the ARENA. To conclude with the Melodrama of CRAMOND BRIG, or THE GUDEMAN O' BALLANGEICH.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—GRAND GALA! On MONDAY, JULY 23, MASTER HERNANDEZ, the most wonderful Equestrian of the age, will go through his extraordinary performances. Unrivalled TRouPE of EQUESTRIANS.—THE AURIOLS, as they appeared on Saturday, June the 16th, before HER MAJESTY, as Grotesques of the Circle.—Splendid Military Bands.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifty Performers, Conducted by Mr. A. LEE.—Grand Pictorial Representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with Seventy Fountains of Real Water.—Views of Mountainous Scenery of the Rhine.—The Italian Walk, half a mile in length.—The Illuminations, consisting of 60,000 lamps.—Mr. Seymour's Grand Entertainment.—American Bowling Saloon, Shooting Gallery, and Archery.—The Fireworks on an extra scale of splendour and device. Admission, 2s. 6d.

NASSAU BALLOON.—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY, JULY 23, a GRAND DAY ASCENT of this stupendous machine will take place, piloted by the veteran Green, Admiral of the Blue Ethereal.—Doors open at Four, to enable visitors to witness the inflation. Ascent at Six. No extra charge.—Seats in the car may be secured at the Gardens.

CREMORNE.—Grand DAY FETES and NOCTURNAL GALAS.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 23 and 24, in AID of the FUNDS of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—On MONDAY Lieut. GALE will make a DAY ASCENT in the ROYAL CREMORNE BALLOON; and on TUESDAY, a grand NIGHT ASCENT, with a magnificient Display of Fireworks from the Car; and on each day Aquatic Tournaments on the Thames, with a variety of Feats of Natation. Herr T. Kiellburg, the Aquatic Club, or Water Traverser, will perform his novel and truly perilous feat of Walking on the Thames. Storming of Malta, and the Capture of the Lilliputians; new Comic Ballet, PIERROT, &c. The Sculptor of Frankfort; First Appearance of Herr Hengler, the celebrated rope-dancer, with other numerous and attractive amusements.—For particulars, see bills of the day.—Doors open at Three.—Admission (on these occasions), 2s; Children, Half-price.—The New and Magnificent Bowling Saloon (the largest in England) is now open.—N.B. The Aquatic Tournaments on Wednesday, July 25th, as usual.

BANVARD'S true ORIGINAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS. exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H Prince Albert, and Royal Household, at Windsor Castle—now open at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

THE NILE.—On MONDAY NEXT, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. will be OPENED a new and splendid MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE, exhibiting the whole of the stupendous Works of Antiquity now remaining on its banks, between CAIRO, the capital of EGYPT, and the Second Cataract in Nubia. Painted by Henry Warren and James Fahey, from drawings made by Joseph Bonomi, during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Hours, Three, Noon; Seven, Evening.—Stalls, 2s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th instant.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual exhibition of this Society is Now Open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND, AND EXCURSIONS TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The PROPRIETORS have the pleasure to announce

A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, TO REPRESENT THE

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The Double Number is expected to be ready the Second Week in August; immediate Orders for which must be given to all News Agents. Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rex."—The Duke of Buckingham is entitled to quarter the Royal arms of England. He is by descent the senior representative, being a subject, of the Houses of Tudor and Plantagenet.

"Cuteford."—Through the Prussian and Russian Consuls.

"A Baronet's Daughter."—The Earl Cornhill resides at Linton, in Kent.

"Omega."—Apply to a solicitor.

"Mars."—A cadetship is obtained through the patronage of an East India Director.

There are several ensigns in the East who live on their pay.

"Heraldicus."—A widower, on marrying a second wife, should discontinue the usage of his first wife's arms.

"M. H. R."—Q. informs us, with respect to the origin of the broad arrow as the mark upon all Queen's stores, the tradition in the navy was, some years ago, that it originated as far back as King Richard I. It is a curious question, worth investigation.

"W. F. C."—Sunday Schools were established in England first by Mr. Raikes, in 1780.

"H. E."—Bedford is well provided with schools.

"M. A. B."—The address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

"A."—For a good treatise on Photogenic Drawing, apply to Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheshire.

"T. P."—Wrexham, is thanked; but we have not room for the illustration suggested.

"M. Lachlan."—Edinburgh.—The large View of Rome will be issued as a frontispiece to Vol. XV. We have not space for the Edinburgh subject.

"E. V."—Bright

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have entertained their illustrious relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, during the past week, at Osborne. Beyond this, there has been little of interest in the proceedings of the Court, the Queen and the Prince continuing to enjoy almost uninterrupted retirement at their marine palace.

On Tuesday, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort honoured the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship *Hindostan* with a visit, that fine vessel having been brought down into Cowes Roads expressly for the convenience of the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince were shown over the vessel by the chairman of the company, Sir John Pirie; and, on disembarking, expressed themselves highly pleased with this magnificent vessel. On the same day, the Duchess of Gloucester took leave of her Majesty and the Prince, and returned to town.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General; and the Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward. At the Council her Majesty appointed a new Sheriff for the county of Westmoreland. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. At the Court M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Ambassador, had his first audience of the Queen, and presented his credentials to her Majesty. Her Majesty gave audience to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The French Ambassador, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fortescue, and the Hon. William Bathurst, left Osborne at half-past three o'clock, embarked at Osborne Pier on the *Fire Queen* steam-vessel, re-crossed to Gosport, and took their departure by a special train on their return to town. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir G. Grey remained at Osborne on a visit.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention of visiting Portland on the 25th instant, for the purpose of laying the first stone of the Breakwater off that island.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been prevented by indisposition during the last few days from proceeding to Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, returned to town on Wednesday afternoon, from Norwich. His Royal Highness went to Norwich to be present at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society; and during his stay in that city the illustrious Duke honoured the mayor, Mr. S. Brignold, with his company.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester intends to leave Gloucester House early in the ensuing week, for the White Lodge, Richmond Park.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, from the Continent.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured Miss Coutts with their company at dinner on Wednesday evening, at her mansion in Stratton-street. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently honoured with their presence Lady Rolle's concert.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Woburn Abbey, from Devonshire.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford gave her third and concluding *fête champêtre* for the present season, at Bedford Lodge, on Thursday. The weather was unfavourable, notwithstanding which, more than 400 of the nobility were present.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Mary of Baden) have left town for Germany, on a visit to the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster received a very numerous circle of the aristocracy at Grosvenor House on Saturday last, from three to seven o'clock, to view the gallery.

The Earl and Countess of Essex gave a *fête* at Cashiobury Park, near Watford, on Saturday last, at which a very large circle of the leading members of the nobility assembled.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir George Grey returned to town on Thursday. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party on Thursday evening.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTES (COUNTESS DE LANDSFELDT).—This extraordinary lady, whose connexion with late events in Bavaria will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, was married on Thursday to George Stafford Head, Esq., of the 2nd Life Guards. The ceremony took place, first, at the French Catholic Chapel, in King-street, Portman-square, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. Head is a very young man, not having long completed his majority. He is, we believe, related to Mr. Head, M.P. for Stockport, and is possessed of a very large fortune.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The quarterly court of this society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, on Monday. The president, the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, C.B., was in the chair. From the report of the secretary, Commander Dickson, it appeared that during the last quarter the amount of subscriptions was £100, and donations £77, which, with the balance in hand, gave the income as £126. The disbursements, including £364 in grants to applicants, amounted to £511 1s. 9d. The court having apportioned the grants, a vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the noble chairman, and the meeting separated.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—On Monday, at the eleventh annual meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking, held at the bank in Old Broad-street, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last was declared at the rate of six per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 5s. per share on the 32,000 paid-up shares, and a like bonus on the £2 10s. shares paid up on 1000 shares of the third series, payable in London on the 1st August next, free of income-tax, and in the colony with the addition of 7d. in the pound on receipt of advices to that effect. The net profit of £73,468 17s. 11d. for the year ending at the branches on the 31st December last, and at the parent establishment on the 30th June last, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and one-tenth (£7348 17s. 9d.) for reserve fund, now amounts to £63,731 13s. 10d. The balance of undivided profit to the present date is £54,585 13s. 4d. The directors in their report speak favourably of the prospect of the colonies and the progress of the business of the company.

KING'S COLLEGE ATHENAEUM.—Before the close of the academical year, the members of this society met for the election of officers for the ensuing term. C. H. Wainwright, Esq., was elected president; B. W. Bucke, Esq., and W. Gordon, Esq., vice-presidents; E. Anderson, Esq., secretary; and W. Heywood, Esq., treasurer. After the election, the majority of the members adjourned to the Somerset Hotel, to celebrate their first anniversary. The usual loyal toasts, together with "The Health of the Rev. the Principal and Professors of King's College," were drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The chair was ably filled by George Schrader, Esq., of Sidney College, Cambridge; and the vice-chair by F. Henry Gray, Esq. Under the sanction of the Rev. the Principal, and under the patronage of the Rev. Dr. Major, head-master of the school, the society has met with unprecedented success. We are requested to state that the questions selected for discussion during the ensuing term are of a very interesting character, and likely to be advantageous to those who may have the privilege of attending the debates.

ST. KATHERINE DOCKS.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the St. Katharine Dock Company, on Tuesday, in the Dock House, Tower-hill, a dividend was declared of 2 per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th June last, upon the capital stock of the company, and upon the instalments paid on the additional stock subscribed for, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 23rd instant.

LONDON COFFEE AND EATING-HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the friends and subscribers to the above association was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to receive the report of the committee for the past year, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, and also to elect one additional pensioner upon the funds. The report stated the amount received in donations and subscriptions was £173 17s. 3d.; the profit on a steam-boat excursion to Herne Bay was £30 ls. 6d.; the profits at an entertainment at the Eagle Tavern amounted to £43 11s. 10d.; and the donations received at the annual dinner in April last, under the presidency of C. Lushington, M.P., was £80; £100 has been added to the sum before invested, and also the interest for the year, amounting to £76 13s.; which makes, with the balance in hand, the property of the society, £2250 7s. 4d. Mrs. Jane Robson was elected a pensioner, and the pension of one of the pensioners discontinued in consequence of his circumstances having much improved. The various officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the meeting separated.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; W. C. Harnett, Esq., in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Peter Hardy, the actuary, and stated that the progress of the society during the past half-year had been very satisfactory, and they had no doubt that when it became generally known that all difference of opinion in the society had been settled, it would become much more apparent. The statement of the receipts and disbursements to the 30th of June last showed that the receipts amounted to £24,173 8s. 2d., of which £1464 5s. 2d. had been received as premiums upon eighty new assurances, and £12,603 14s. 10d. for premiums upon other assurances. On the other side the account was balanced, leaving £2853 6s. 3d. to the credit of the society, by the ordinary disbursements and other charges, among which were £6550, the amount paid upon nine policies by death, £1850 additions thereto, and £535 for policies surrendered. After some discussion, the usual remuneration was voted to the directors, when Sir Andrew Green, Mr. Coles, Mr. Burchell, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Godson were re-elected.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held on Wednesday, at the banking-house in Lombard-street, the report of the directors was received and adopted. A dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum was declared, and the general business of the company stated to be in a most satisfactory condition. Some of the proprietors thought that they ought to be making more money; but the chairman (Mr. T. Chapman) explained that this had not been a year of large profits, that they had difficulty in employing their funds at more than two per cent. interest, and that the reserve fund was not larger than was consistent with the security of the company. The profits for the last half-year amounted to £32,729 17s. 4d., and after payment of the dividend, there would remain £2729 17s. 4d. to be added to the surplus fund, which would then amount to £105,453 14s. 3d.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this bank was held at the banking-house, Princes-street, Bank, on Thursday; J. H. Lancaster in the chair; when a report was presented, which stated that the net profits realised by the bank during the six months ending the 30th of June last, amounted to £33,433 14s. 1d., and that the sum of £18,000 being appropriated to the half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, there remained a balance of £15,433 14s. 1d. undivided profit, to be disposed of at the end of the year. The report was adopted; the dividend declared; and thanks unanimously voted to the chairman, directors, and officers of the bank. The meeting then separated.

CLARE-MARKET RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Wednesday evening the annual public meeting in aid of the funds of this institution was held at the vestry-room of St. Clement Danes. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided. The second report of the committee stated that a girls' school had been opened in January last, the average attendance of which had been from 50 to 60. A lady's committee had been formed for the purpose of superintending the clothing of the girls, by whom a small fund had been already raised for the purchase of materials. The number of boys who have attended the school since its commencement is about 400, the average being 60 each evening during the past year. Twelve lads having passed the preliminary examination, were sent out to Port Philip at the expense of the Government. Before their departure they were personally addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, the rector of the parish, and each of them presented with a prayer-book. The report having alluded to the desirability of establishing an industrial class, concluded with an appeal for pecuniary support. The receipts were stated to have been £129, and deducting the expenses, a balance remained in hand of £24.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—In consequence of Samuel Morton Peto, Esq. (who had been elected as the colleague of Mr. Nicoll), declining to take upon himself the office of Sheriff, the livery of London were summoned to Guildhall, on Monday, in order to elect another gentleman in his room, and their choice fell upon Alderman William Lawrence, citizen and carpenter.

CITY ELECTION.—The death of Mr. Pattison having caused a vacancy in the representation of the City of London, a requisition by the Liberal electors has been addressed to the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Duke), requesting his Lordship to allow himself to be nominated for the vacancy; and on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Liberal electors of the City, held at their room, in Charlotte-row, a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Avel Smith, Mr. Dillon, and other influential members of the association, was appointed to wait upon the Lord Mayor, to ascertain whether he intended to become a candidate. The deputation soon returned with the assurance that his Lordship had written a farewell address to his friends at Boston, having accepted a requisition from the electors of London. They likewise reported that the Lord Mayor had explained his opinions upon the leading subjects of the day, and expressed his entire concurrence in the course pursued by the electors for the return of Baron Rothschild, for whom he had voted at the recent election as soon as the poll commenced. The meeting then passed a resolution declaratory of their intention to give his Lordship their support.—A requisition has been drawn up, to which is appended a host of highly influential names, inviting Mr. James Parker, Q.C., a sound Conservative, to stand for the City; and there is every reason to believe that that gentleman will heartily respond to the call.—*Standard.*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The annual report of this association, which has recently been published, states that since the formation of this society the sum of £30,000 had been distributed in charity and the relief of deserving persons, principally in districts of the following parishes:—Bethnal-green, St. George's in the East, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, Stepney, Shadwell, Clerkenwell, and St. Anne's, Soho, and in Gray's Inn-road and Saffron-hill. In many parts of these places large masses of the very poorest classes are located, behind streets of respectable and even wealthy frontage. In addition to these benefits, district provident funds had been founded; by the agency of which, during the last four years, the poor had been able to save a sum of nearly £15,000, the whole of which they had received back in seasons of distress, when they most required it. The increase of deposits each year gave ample promise that these funds would in time be productive of great benefit, by enabling the committee to increase the grants to the visiting societies. The financial statement gave the following result:—The income from donations amounted to £4185; upon the proceeds of sales of Exchequer Bills, £3114; and these, with other minor sources of income, made the total £7933 5s. 11d. The expenditure, including grants to the amount of £5418, and the purchase of £1012 Exchequer Bills, fell short of the income by £542, which remained as a balance. The report concludes by stating that the society entered upon the sixth year of its existence with increased demands upon diminished funds, and calls upon its friends to make active exertions in its behalf.

LAMBETH PENSION SOCIETY FETE.—On Thursday and Friday a Fancy Sale was held in the grounds of the treasurer to the Lambeth Pension Society, William Rogers, Esq., Southern Lodge, St. Ann's-road, North Brixton. They were open from two till eight o'clock. The weather was rather cloudy and unsettled, but this did not appear to discourage the company, which was numerous. The exhibited articles were of various degrees of merit, but all deserving of praise; and we observed that competition at the various raffles was spirited. Two bands of her Majesty's Coldstream Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were in attendance. The music, with the cheerful and generous feelings which it excited, went far to counteract the state of the atmosphere. But for these the thunderstorm of Thursday afternoon would, doubtless, have dispersed the visitors; they seemed, however, to increase until the time of our leaving. The society, indeed, deserves encouragement, being instituted for decayed housekeepers, to whom it grants weekly allowances, which we should wish to see at least doubled.

THE NEW MARKET AT BILLINGSGATE.—On Wednesday operations were commenced in making the proposed improved new market at Billingsgate. The dock, which was generally occupied by the small fishing and oyster boats, is to be filled in on a level with the present market. A more extensive and improved roofing will be adopted, and the whole area will be properly and conveniently arranged with stalls, &c., worthy of the principal fish-market of this great metropolis. It is said that the sum required in completing the improvements will amount to between £20,000 and £30,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday forenoon, shortly before ten o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. Stone, carpenter, in King's Head Yard, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The flames were discovered by a person living in the next house, who, on entering the building for the purpose of rendering assistance, became encircled with fire. To escape being burnt to death he was obliged to jump from the first floor into the street. The stock in trade being of such an easily ignitable character, but few minutes elapsed ere the fire had extended to the premises of Mr. Pascoe, a general dealer, No. 18, and also the roof and back fronts of three other houses in the same street. The fire was not extinguished until Mr. Stone's premises were totally destroyed, the stabling of Mr. Burford much damaged, and several houses in Little Wild-street severely burned.

THE LABOURING CLASSES AND THE CHOLERA.—The committee of the public baths and wash-houses in George-street, Euston-square, have just issued 10,000 copies of an address to the labouring classes in their district of the metropolis, relative to the best means of preventing the progress of cholera. The committee dwell at great length, and with much force, on the necessity of cleanliness, both as respects personal habits and the condition of their lodgings. The address is calculated to be productive of much good. The labouring classes ought to understand the obvious advantage of freely using lime-wash and chloride of lime in their dwellings, in the presence of so dreadful a disease as the cholera.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 14.—The present return exhibits a serious increase in the mortality of London. The deaths, which in the previous week were 1070, have in the last amounted to 1369, and give an excess above the average of 361. This unfavourable result is produced by cholera and diarrhoea. The deaths from cholera were 339—more than double the mortality of the preceding week; those from diarrhoea and dysentery, which in the former week were 54, have rapidly increased to 100, which is more than in any corresponding week of five previous years. The total in the week from the three diseases is, therefore, 439, and makes an excess of 347 on the average of former years. The mortality from all other zymotic or epidemic diseases is 191, the average being 210; that from all sporadic diseases is 686, the average being 670. The progress of cholera in London is traced in the returns of the last six weeks, in which the numbers were successively 22, 42, 49, 124, 152, and 339. The progress of diarrhoea and dysentery in the same period is shown as follows:—25, 38, 19, 35, 54, and 100. During these six weeks cholera was fatal to 423 males and 303 females, of whom 387 died on the south side of the river, only 101 in the west and northern districts. Considerably more than one-half of the deaths from diarrhoea last week occurred under two years of age; whereas, of the 339 deaths from cholera, 192 occurred between the ages of 15 and 60. Last week, 49 persons died of cholera in the district of Lambeth, 37 in Rotherhithe, and 23 in Bermondsey; but the epidemic now increases generally over the metropolitan districts. Hooping-cough, pneumonia, and phthisis are at present fatal to more than the usual number; the second, as well as the first, almost entirely to young persons. Typhus, measles, scarlatina, and small-pox are about the average, or fall considerably under it. Two men died of intemperance. The births registered in the week were 1225.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The barometer has been high during the week. It reached 30.252 in on Wednesday, and the daily mean was above 30 in. throughout the week, with the exception of Sunday. The mean of the week was 30.129 in. The temperature of the air was highest on Sunday, when it reached 84°.1 in the shade, and 109° in the sun, at Greenwich. The mean of the week was 66°.8, considerably higher than in previous weeks. It was throughout higher than the average of the same week in seven years, and the mean on Sunday exceeded the average by 9°.5.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William R. Hayes as Consul, at Barbadoes, for the United States of America.

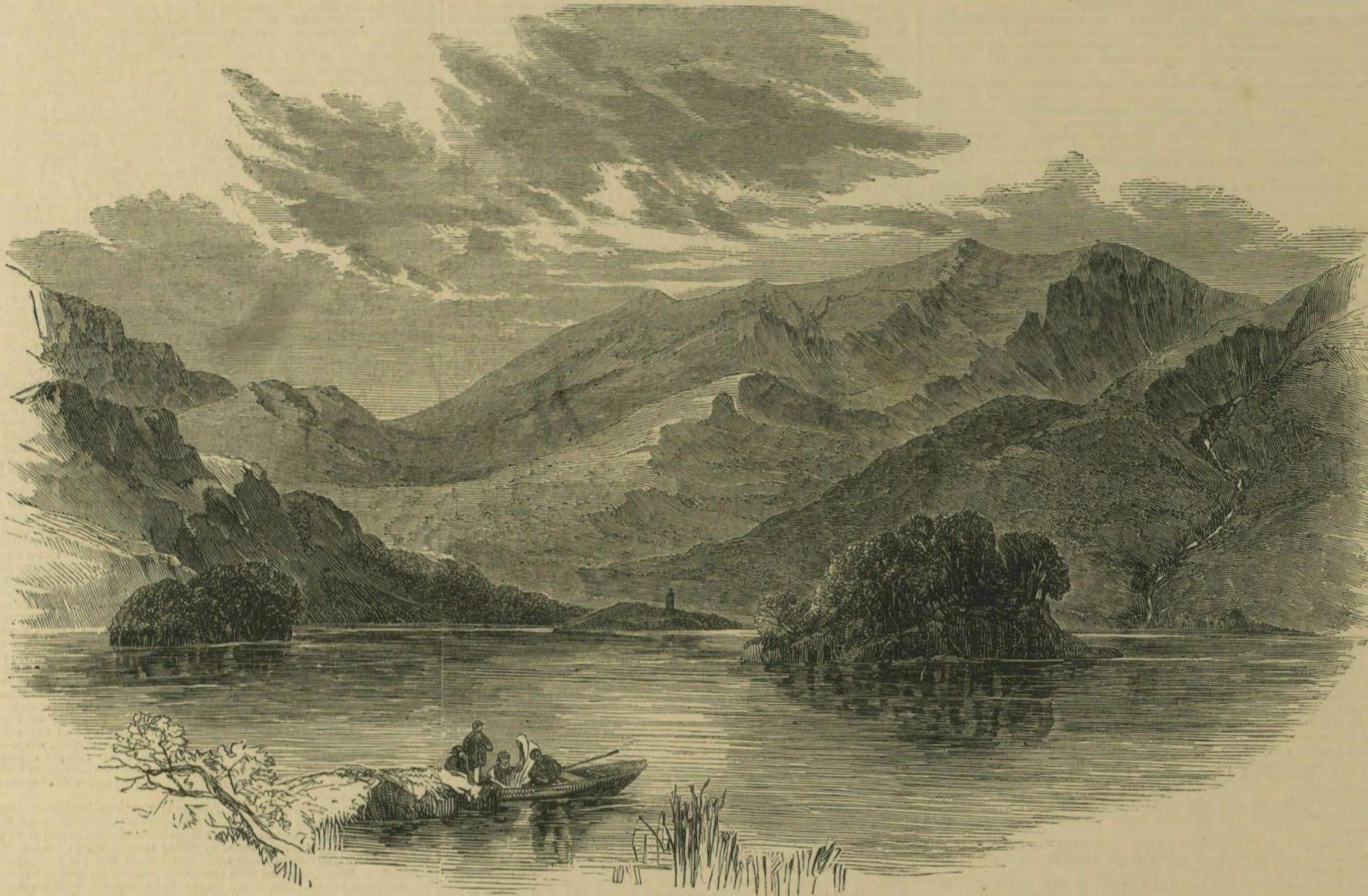
COUNTRY NEWS.

THE TEN HOURS ACT.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the factory operatives and other inhabitants of Bolton was held in the Temperance Hall, Little Bolton, in vindication of the Ten Hours Factory Act. Upwards of 1500 persons were present, including several respectable and influential gentlemen of the town. The Rev. C. Edwards, of the Wesleyan Association, was called to the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:—1. "That the factory-workers and other inhabitants of Bolton, in public meeting assembled, make known to the Government and the British people their decided and entire approval of the true spirit of the Ten Hours Act, and declare our firm conviction that the result of the measure, if uniformly adopted, will be to the moral, physical, and intellectual advantage of the women, young persons, and children, for whose especial improvement it was passed; and being convinced of its beneficial workings, are resolved to maintain its provisions in all their integrity; and also express our determination to accept no compromise, nor enter into any arrangements by which the period of working females and young persons in factories for more than ten hours per day; and that we will adopt every constitutional means in our power to secure the working of such hours between six in the morning and six in the evening." 2. "That this meeting, in the most solemn manner, and in the strongest terms, expresses its conviction that those millowners who are breaking the law, are instilling into the minds of the working people an impression that such practices, by the rich, are calculated to bring the Queen and laws of this realm into contempt, and create a spirit of insubordination, which, we fear, will render property less secure; and we call upon them seriously to consider the results of such an example. And that this meeting now assembled contemplates with alarm the effects which the conduct of certain magistrates must have upon the public mind, who openly sanction breaches of the law, in defiance of the opinions of the law magistrates, and the Queen's Attorney-General and Solicitor-General." 3. "That a memorial to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, founded on the preceding resolutions, be adopted, and that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Duke of Richmond, Earl Grey, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Feversham, the Archibishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exeter, St. David's, Ripon, and Winchester, to solicit each or any of them to carry the prayers of the people to the foot of the throne." 4. "That, in order to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, the factory operatives here assembled work themselves to enter into weekly subscriptions, and that they call upon their fellow workpeople to render to this cause all the pecuniary assistance in their power."

MURAL PAINTINGS IN WINCHFIELD CHURCH, HANTS.—During some reparations recently made in this church, the workmen found, beneath a thick coat of plaster, the remains of painting which at one time appeared to have entirely covered the walls. The rectory very liberally procured a respite for these works of art; and Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, made tracings and drawings, which were produced at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association on Friday evening week. Mr. Waller described the subject of the chief portion preserved to be that of "The Rich Man and Lazarus," and he stated that it possessed considerable interest in an artistic point of view, and also as illustrating one of the modes of conveying religious instruction in the Middle Ages. The rich man and his friends are exhibited at dinner, and are dressed in the costume of the 13th century, the period at which the paintings were executed. A seneschal at the gate is receiving orders from his master to drive the pauper away; further on an angel is depicted receiving the soul of the dying pauper. This makes the fifth instance of the preservation of church mural paintings found in Hampshire by the Association; but it was stated on Friday evening, that the spirit of destruction at Northwood Church, in the Isle of Wight, was too rapid for the conservative pencil of members of the Society who resided almost within call. Some frescoes, described as of a superior kind, were laid open a week or two ago, and, without any application having been made, as it appears, to the clergyman, a churchwarden, or some person invested with a brief authority, had them effectually destroyed. A most curious and well-executed representation of "The Last Judgment," in Shorewell Church, was re-white-washed about three years since, while a gentleman was actually engaged in making a copy for the Association; but the churchwardens have partly redeemed their character by preserving the legend of St. Christopher, which has been engraved by the Association.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF AN AERONAUT.—Considerable anxiety has prevailed in the vicinity of Cardiff and Swansea, throughout the week, regarding the fate of an aeronaut named Green (not Mr. Charles Green, of Vauxhall celebrity), who, it is feared, perished by falling into the sea in his ascent in a balloon from Cardiff on Monday last. The balloon was the property of Mr. Wadham, of Bristol, who had been announced to make the ascent, but through illness was prevented. Mr. Green undertook the trip, and took his departure from *terra firma* about six o'clock in the evening. Its course on leaving the earth was over the town in the direction of Penarth. Mr. Green liberating a parachute with a car attached to it as he passed over. The next morning, about five o'clock, the balloon was discovered at Wadmore, in Somersetshire, lying on the ground, about three parts filled with gas, and not at all injured. No one was with it; but in the car a coat, neck-tie, pair of boots, and a pocket-handkerchief, were found. Inquiries have been made along that part of the coast after Mr. Green, but not the least intelligence can be elicited of his fate. At dusk on Monday evening the coast-guard perceived a balloon crossing the Severn from the direction of Cardiff. It was close to the sea when discovered; and one party states that he saw it dragging through the sea, and suddenly ascend to a great altitude. This leads to a supposition that Mr. Green abandoned the balloon to save himself by swimming, but perished in the effort.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.



MACGILLCUDDY'S REEKS, AND THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE excursion season has commenced. The Continent is all but closed against the tourist, who neither wishes to participate in, nor witness civil commotions. Scotland, Wales, and the most beautiful districts of England, whatever may be their attractions, do not offer those of novelty to the great majority of men who at this period of the year rush from smoky London and the cares of business to feast their eyes upon the beauty, and their lungs upon the fresh air, of the fields, the lakes, and the mountains. For such men let me recommend a trip to Ireland, and to the lovely Lakes of Killarney. I am tolerably familiar with all the lake and mountain districts of Great Britain, and can affirm that neither in England, Wales, nor Scotland, is there any scenery more truly beautiful and magnificent, or more varied in its character, than that which surrounds Killarney. The journey has been rendered comparatively moderate in cost, and convenient as regards time, by the arrangements of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The directors issue excursion tickets for the journey to Killarney and back, giving the tourist fourteen days for the trip; and make all necessary arrangements with the Irish Southern and Western Railway Company for passing him on to his destination. Provided with one of these tickets I started from London by the mail train at five o'clock on Friday afternoon; and at five o'clock on Saturday morning, steamed into the beautiful Bay of Dublin. At six I landed at Kingstown, and within twenty minutes afterwards was walking in the streets of the Irish metropolis.

From Dublin to Killarney is a distance of 186 miles, of which 144 are performed by rail, to a place called Mallow, and the remaining 42 by coach. The first train from Dublin leaves at ten in the morning, and,

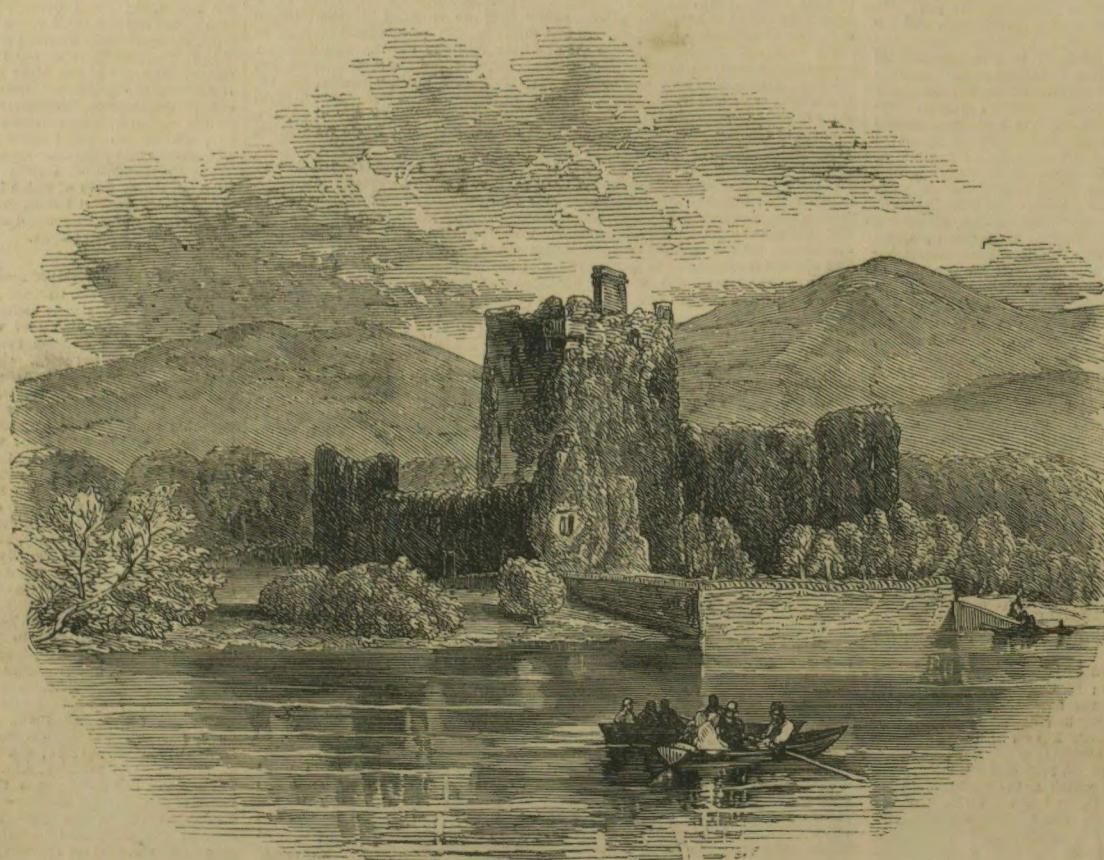
the quality of the land, cultivated or uncultivated, through which we passed, and make a somewhat more intimate acquaintance with the unfortunate people whom O'Connell, with a flattery that now seems to have been a bitter mockery, designated as the finest peasantry in the world. At intervals far from rare the signs and evidences of eviction and extermination stared me in the face. He that runs in this land may read the characters, large, distinct, and painful, of its misery. Houses, cottages, huts, and wigwams (for the dwellings of the peasantry are of all styles, though the wigwam or mud-hovel predominates) lay in ruins by the road-side, dismantled, unroofed, and overthrown, the very pictures of desolation.

I did not count them as I passed, but I should think that from Mallow to Mill-street, a distance of twenty-one miles, I saw at least between thirty and forty of these law-made ruins on either side of the highway—to say nothing of the hovels that may have been destroyed in the bye-places, far removed from the public thoroughfare. The desolation was not, however, confined to the hovels of the poorest peasantry, or to the land untilled by the small cotters. I was much struck with the ruinous appearance of a large and over-substantial farm-house, equal in architectural appearance to the most comfortable farm-houses of England. Its windows were broken—its walls were tumbling—its outbuildings were in ruins; a large piece of ground in front of it was covered with a profuse and luxuriant crop of rag-weeds and rushes; and on every side was land relapsing into its original state of bog and wilderness. On inquiring of the driver, I ascertained that the last tenant had fled from the country without paying his rent, and that the farm had never since found a bidder. He was a man well to do in the world, and had scraped up a considerable sum of money in addition to the sums of which he had defrauded his landlord, and had fled with the intention of settling in America. But he never reached the land of pro-

mise. He took his passage in the ill-fated *Ocean Monarch*, and was one of the number that perished in the dreadful calamity that befel that vessel. His dishonesty was not a rare case; but the great majority of defaulters in Ireland are men who cannot pay. The poverty of the people is flagrant.

The sight that presented itself to me at Mill-street I shall never forget. Rags! I never saw rags—I never knew what rags were, until I saw the garb of the swarming, wretched, multitudinous beggars of this place. I imagined that I had seen squalor, that I knew the face of wretchedness, that I had looked upon misery and destitution, and knew their lineaments; but I can declare most solemnly, that all the previous squalor, filth, wretchedness, and poverty, that I had ever beheld—even in the lowest lanes of London, the filthiest wynds of Glasgow, or the most hideous closes of the old town of Edinburgh—were cleanliness, gentility, and comfort, compared with what I saw in Mill-street. The car drove through the principal street of this town, and stopped to change horses before the door of a little inn; and immediately we were surrounded by a beseeching and besieging army of beggary—men, women, and children rushed pell-mell upon us, to solicit halfpence. A large body of men kept aloof. They were lounging at door-posts, with their hands in their pockets, smoking their dudheens; or sitting on the pavements in idle vacuity—the whole of them, old or young, wearing the old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat, reaching almost to their heels; and the drab knee-breeches, patched with all the colours of Joseph's coat. But those that more immediately surrounded the car were of a lower grade than these, and their scanty habiliments were innocent of any such proofs of thrift and industry as a decent patch must be considered, however incongruous may be its colour. Their "looped and window raggedness" hung flapping about their heels; and the men, especially, looked the most forlorn, dispirited, famishing creatures I ever saw: their bare brown bosoms were almost as unprovided with flesh as their bodies were with clothes; their legs and feet were naked, sunburnt, and dirty; and their whole appearance and expression that of the most abject and hopeless misery. I could not avoid being struck with the remarkable contrast between the grown-up people and the children. There was no difference as regarded the rags or the dirt; though while the men were but shadows of men, and mean and squalid in the extreme, the young children to the age of ten or eleven were remarkably handsome, fresh-featured, healthy, and intelligent. Beyond that age, the signs of care and grief were upon them; and the young lads looked as care-worn and dispirited as their seniors. We remained but about ten minutes in this place, and were glad to purchase a relief from, though not a cessation of, importunity while we remained, by a plentiful distribution of our loose copper and small change; and by giving the children an occasional scramble for a penny. When we started with fresh horses, a whole troop of mendicants started with us, and followed us with clamorous importunity until they could no longer keep up with the vehicle, when they dropped off gradually, and left us to pursue our journey in peace.

It was half-past eleven at night when the car reached the town of Killarney, and drew up at the Kenmare Arms Inn. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a scene very similar to that at Mill-street presented itself—a vast population of mendicancy having, in accordance with their usual habit, awaited the arrival of the last public conveyance.



ROSS CASTLE, LOWER LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

The traveller who wishes to see the Lakes, and be as near to them as possible, should not stay at the Kenmare Arms. It is a well-conducted and reasonable inn; but the same proprietors have another on a superior scale, called the "Victoria," to which I should recommend him to go—not for the sake of avoiding the town, but for the sake of the convenience of being near the Lakes, and within full view of the magnificent mountain scenery. The Victoria is beyond a mile from the town, on the border of the Lough Lane, or Lower Lake; and its obliging proprietors spare no exertions to render the stay of their visitors agreeable.

For boating or car-riding the situation is equally convenient, and, as a starting-place for all the celebrated spots, whether of islands or mountains, must be considered as far superior to any station in the interior of the town. On looking out of my bed-room window, on the morning after my arrival, I saw at a glance that the beauty of the Killarney Lakes and Mountains had not been exaggerated; and, on descending to the lawn, in front of the inn, the scene in its full magnificence burst upon my sight. The lake shone like molten gold in the light of the morning sun; its numerous green and romantic islands studded its breast with beauty; and the mountains reared their majestic crests across the waters, and hemmed them in with sublimity. Among the most conspicuous was Mangerton—the most round and lumpish of them all—celebrated for a lake about half way to its summit, to which has been given the name of the Devil's Punch-Bowl, and the ascent to which is strongly recommended to all travellers. The Turk or Torc Mountain; the Purple Mountain, with its separate hills of Tomies and Glens; and the jagged, highly picturesque, and splendid range known as MacGillicuddy's Reeks, bounded the view, and impressed me with a deep sense of their grandeur and beauty. I will not say that the lake scenery of England and Scotland is inferior to Killarney; but I can affirm that Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, and Windermere—beautiful as they are—do not possess the various attractions of these comparatively small, but most lovely lakes. There is but one lake that I have visited which seems to me to be more beautiful in some features, and more sublime in others, than the Lakes of Killarney, and that is Loch Awe, at the foot of the mighty Ben Cruachan—the queen of all lakes for beauty—the monarch of all mountains for sublimity. The Lakes of Killarney are considerably smaller than Loch Awe; and even MacGillicuddy's Reeks, in all their vastness, are pygmies to Ben Cruachan: but though on a smaller scale, both lakes and mountains are only second to those wonders of Argyllshire in the effect they produce upon the mind of the cultivated and enthusiastic lover of nature.

One great source of the beauty of the Lakes of Killarney is the number of islands upon them. From the windows of the inn may be seen at one view the promontory or Island of Ross, and the ruins of Ross Castle, the seat of the renowned O'Donohue—the "myth" of these parts, with whose name and fame almost every inch of ground is connected in some way or other, by history or by tradition, by legend or by song. In addition to this, covered with magnificent foliage, are Lamb Island, Heron Island, O'Donohue's Prison, Cherry Island, Rabbit Island, Innisfallen Island, and a score of others that become visible one after the other in rowing through the three lakes.

At the time I write, I have not been able to visit a trolley of the beautiful or remarkable spots which every traveller must visit before he can say that he knows Killarney; but I send a few notes, which will convey to your readers sufficient information of the scenery upon which the pencil of your Artist has been employed, and reserve for another letter my own account of what I have seen in this land of beauty.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY are three in number—the Upper Lake, the Torc (or Middle) Lake, and the Lower Lake: these, with their islands and other attractive objects, we shall briefly describe; and, afterwards, such matters of interest and importance as are to be met with in their immediate neighbourhood.

The tourist, on approaching the Lakes, is at once struck by the peculiarity and the variety of the foliage of the woods that clothe the hills by which they are surrounded. The effect produced is novel and beautiful, and is caused chiefly by the abundant mixture of the shrub *Arbutus unedo* with the forest trees. The *arbutus* grows in rich profusion in nearly all parts of Ireland; but nowhere is it found of so large a size, or in such rich luxuriance, as at Killarney. In Denis Island there is one, the stem of which is seven feet in circumference; and its height is in proportion, being equal to that of an ash tree of the same girth, which stands near it. On Rough Island, opposite Sullivan's Cascade, is another fine specimen of *arbutus*, the circumference of which is nine feet and a half. It strikes its roots apparently into the very rocks, thus filling up spaces



MUCKROSS ABBEY.

that would otherwise be barren spots in the scenery. Its most remarkable peculiarity is, that the flower (not unlike the lily-of-the-valley) and the fruit—ripe and unripe—are found at the same time, together, on the same tree. The berry has an insipid, though not an unpleasant taste: it is nearly round, and resembles in colour the wood strawberry; whence its common name—the strawberry tree. It appears to the greatest advantage in October, when it is covered with a profusion of flowers in drooping clusters, and scarlet berries of the last year; and when its gay green is strongly contrasted with the brown and yellow tints which autumn has given to its neighbours.

Another remarkable botanical production is to be met with in the immediate vicinity of Killarney. The Bristle Fern (*Trichomanes speciosum*) is peculiar to Ireland, and has not hitherto been known either in England, Scotland, or Wales. It was first discovered by Mr. Newman, and described in his "History of British Ferns." Specimens of it are found at the Torc Waterfall, Glaudine, near Youghal, and at Mount Eagle, near Dingle.

KILLARNEY, in the county of Kerry, is a market and post town, celebrated for its mountains and the Lakes in its vicinity. The town is situated in the barony of Magurrihy, and has a clean, cheerful appearance. The Cork coach meets the Dublin train at Mallow, at one o'clock; and passengers arrive by it at Killarney at seven in the evening. In New-street is the Kenmare Arms, and there are other respectable inns in the town.

Ross CASTLE is built on a point of land which advances into the Lower Lake; and in the rainy season is insulated by the waters collecting from the marsh. In summer, however, this peninsula (which the term Ross denotes) is connected with the shore by dry land, as the Castle is by a bridge and causeway. It is named Ross Island, and is the largest on the Lakes. The Castle is now in ruins; but a few years ago it had a military governor and a detachment of soldiers. It was strongly garrisoned during the civil war; and was besieged, in 1652, by Ludlow, who succeeded Ireton in the command of the Parliament's forces in this kingdom. Having defeated Lord Muskerry, in the county of Cork (in which action M'Gillicuddy, an Irish colonel, was slain), Lord Braghill, the gallant son of the Earl of Cork, joined General Ludlow, and pursued the remnants of the Irish army to Ross Castle. Having conveyed his long boats from "Castle-Maine" with much difficulty, and launched them on the lake, Ludlow intimidated the garrison to surrender. The island is covered with a young plantation, and the grounds are laid out with great taste and beauty.

Ross BAY is situated the boat-house. At the moment of embarkation the bugle is sometimes sounded, and an echo is heard as if proceeding from the castle, and more remotely from the slopes of Mangerton. This echo is the finest from the shores of the Lakes, and is particularly beautiful if heard in the evening.

O'DONOHUE'S PRISON is a steep rock, nearly thirty feet high, so called from a chieftain of gigantic stature, who is supposed to have consigned his enemies to this barren spot. His celebrated white charger has also a local record in another rock, resembling a horse, close to the Muckross shore, named O'Donohue's Horse.

To the north of O'Donohue's Prison are HERON and LAMB ISLANDS; and further to the west are Rabbits, or Brown Island.

MOUSE ISLAND, so called from its diminutive size, is a rock situated in the channel between Ross and Innisfallen.

INNISFALLEN is situated to the west of Ross Island and is, as its name imports

a beautiful or healthy island. It has two landing-places, one of which has a mole where tourists disembark. This beautiful spot consists of eighteen acres of delightful woodland, knoll, and lawn. The timber of Innisfallen consists of gigantic oak and ash trees, whilst the *arbutus* and the holly form the underwood. Among the curiosities pointed out to visitors are—a holly, fourteen feet in circumference; a hawthorn growing through a tombstone near the Abbey; a crab-tree, with an aperture, through which the guide recommends ladies to pass; and the Bed of Honour, a projecting rock, shaded by an old yew, and so called from having been visited by the Duke of Rutland, when he was governor of Ireland. The Abbey of Innisfallen was founded in the sixth century, by St. Finian, but the ruins now visible are evidently of much later date. In 1180 the island was ravaged, the abbey plundered, and the priests slain by Maolduin O'Donagheo. The "Annals of Innisfallen" are among the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories. The original work, written, and for several centuries preserved, in the Abbey of Innisfallen, is now in the Bodleian Library; and another is preserved at Trinity College, Dublin. These MSS. comprise history of the world from the creation A.D. 432, from which period to 1320 they refer solely to Ireland. At the south-east corner of the island is an ancient chapel, with a Saxon doorway; it is called the oratory. The pasturage on this land is celebrated for fattening cattle.

THE UPPER LAKE consists of about 720 acres, and is completely surrounded by mountains, which give it a sublime and picturesque aspect. Its extreme length is about 1½ miles, but its breadth varies greatly. The principal islands on its surface are Ronan's Island, where parties occasionally dine; Duck Island; MacCarthy's Island; *Arbutus* Island; Rosburke, or Oak Island, from the shores of which there is a splendid prospect; Knight of Kerry's Island; Eagle Island; and Stag Island. A fine view of the whole Lake may be had from the Cramiggan, which rises from the brink of the Lake in majestic grandeur.

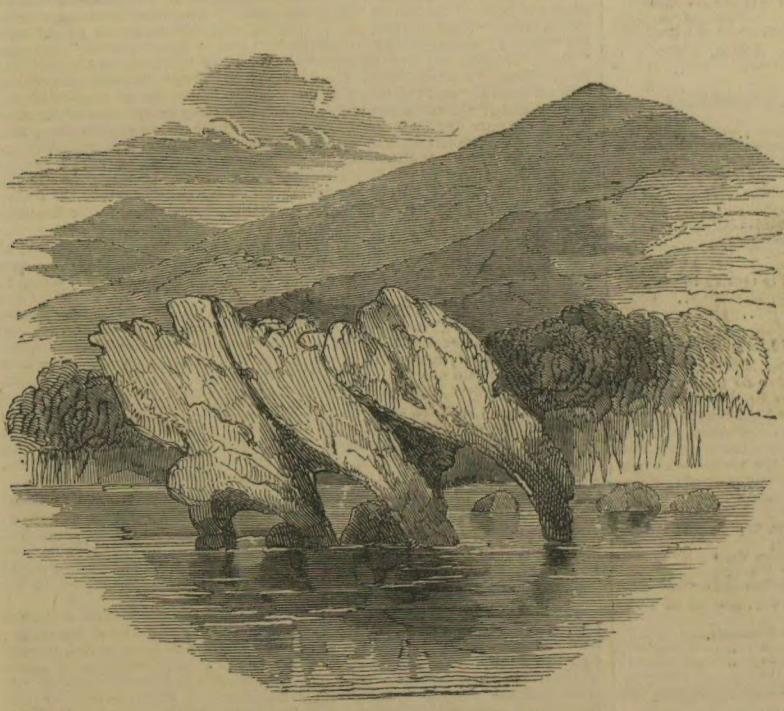
MUCROSS ABBEY adjoins the pretty village of Cloghreen, and is in the demesne of Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., which includes the whole of the peninsula. The site was chosen with the usual judgment and taste of "the monks of old," who invariably selected the pleasantest of all places. The original name was Prieraugh; and it appears that, long prior to the erection of this now ruined

structure, a church existed in the same spot, which was consumed by fire in 1192. The Abbey was built for Franciscan Monks, according to Archdale, in 1440; but the "Annals of the Four Masters" give its date a century earlier: both, however, ascribe its foundation to one of the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond. The building consists of two principal parts—the Convent and the Church. The Church is about 100 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. The steeple, between the nave and the chancel, rests on four high and slender pointed arches. The principal entrance is by a handsome pointed doorway, luxuriantly overgrown with ivy, through which is seen the great eastern window. The intermediate space, as indeed every part of the ruined edifice, is filled with tombs, the greater number distinguished only by a slight elevation from the mould around them, but some bearing inscriptions to direct the stranger where especial honour should be paid. A large modern tomb in the centre of the choir covers the vault wherein, in ancient times, were interred the MacCarthys Mor, and, more recently, the O'Donoghues Mor of the Glens, whose descendants were buried here as late as the year 1833. Close to this tomb, but on a level with the earth, is a slab which formerly covered the vault. It is without inscription, but bears the arms of the Earl of Clancare. The dormitories, the kitchen, the refectory, the cellars, the infirmary, and other chambers, are still in a state of comparative preservation. The upper rooms are unroofed, and the coarse grass grows abundantly among them. The great fire-place of the refectory is curious and interesting; affording evidence that the good monks were not forgetful of the duty they owed themselves, or of the bond they entered into to act upon the advice of St. Paul, and be given to hospitality. This recess is pointed out as the bed of John Drake, a pilgrim, who, about a century ago, took up his abode in the Abbey for several years. As will be supposed, his singular choice of residence has given rise to abundant stories, and the mention of his name to any of the guides or boatmen will at once produce a volume of the marvellous. The cloisters, which consist of twenty-two arches, ten of them semicircular, and twelve pointed, is the best preserved portion of the Abbey. In the centre grows a magnificent yew-tree, which covers as a roof the whole area; its circumference is thirteen feet, and its height in proportion. It is more than probable that this tree is coeval with the Abbey, and was planted by the hands of the monks who built the sacred edifice centuries ago. The yew, it is known, lives to a prodigious age.

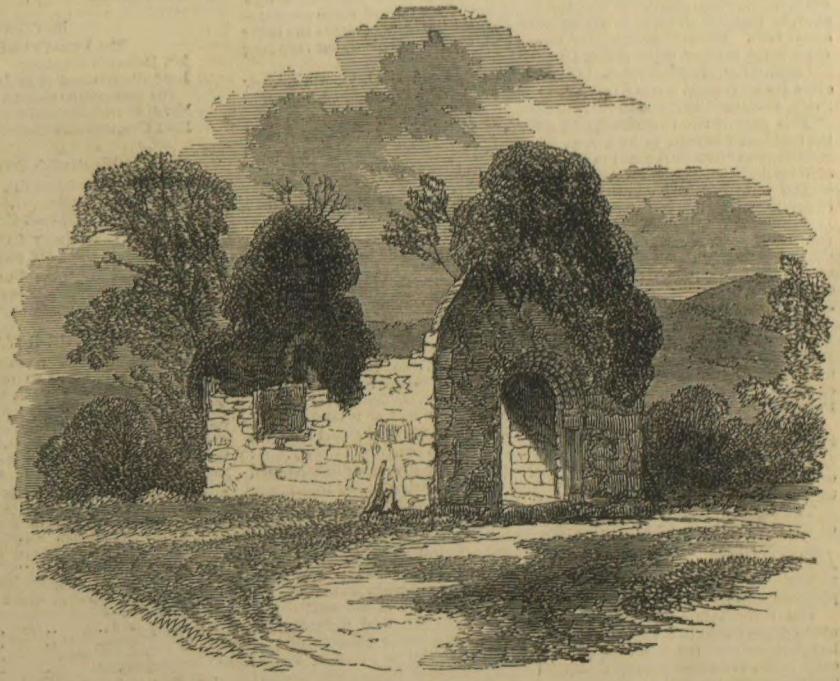
His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint James Robinson, Esq., his Surgeon-Dentist in ordinary.

THE ARTIST'S COMPENDIUM.—Mr. Dickenson, of New Bond-street, has invented and manufactured what he calls "The Sketcher's Vade Mecum," being a portable contrivance for carrying "every requisite for sketching from nature." It certainly lies in small compass, and is of little weight, though of great convenience. There is a colour-box, which serves also as a water-bottle; a drawing-board, forming a box besides; and a stool of bamboo, "the strongest and lightest yet produced." These go into a case together, and weigh with it only 2½ lb. The contrivance is as simple as it appears ingenious.

The Monterey mentioned last week, at page 20, is not the one of California; but a town situated in the interior, in Mexico, and was the headquarters of the American General (now President) Taylor, who fought a battle near it, at Saltillo. The Monterey of California is on the Pacific.



O'DONOGHUE'S HORSE.



CHAPEL OF THE ABBEY, INNISFALLEN.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A bed of oysters 40 miles long, and 8 or 10 wide, has recently been discovered in the Channel about 50 miles S.S.W. of Shoreham, near Brighton. The oysters are large, delicate, and delicious. A fleet of smacks are constantly dredging on this bed, and many of the vessels bring their cargoes into Shoreham harbour, largely benefiting the town.

A beautiful monument is about to be erected in the chancel of Howick Church, in memory of the late Charles Earl Grey. It has been executed by Mr. Bedford, after the designs of Mr. Francis, architect. This fine and elaborate specimen of monumental architecture is a highly enriched example of the decorated Gothic. The mortuary inscription is short and simple, merely setting forth that the monument is "In memory of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., born March 13, 1764; died July 17, 1845."

Mr. F. O'Connor has declared his intention, soon after a conference, which is to be held in Nottingham on the 6th of August, to retire from public life; and Mr. John O'Connell intends to try his success at the Irish bar, commencing with next term.

A return, moved for by Colonel Dunne, M.P., shows that 969,558 tons of coals, cinders, and culm were imported into Ireland in the year 1847, against 1,271,433 tons in the year 1846.

The musical public of Paris was thrown into consternation on Sunday morning by an official announcement that the Grand Opera (the Théâtre de la Nation) was closed for the season. The cause assigned was the necessity of repairs; but the real cause is supposed to be a deficiency of ways and means, notwithstanding the alleged success of the *Prophète*.

In consequence of the re-appearance of the cholera amongst the convicts in Millbank Prison, the Government have issued orders for the removal of 600 to a more healthy locality.

The recent hanging of John Kellocher cost the Town Council of Perth £117 17s. 6d.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint James Robinson, Esq., of Gower-street, his surgeon-dentist in ordinary.

On Saturday morning, as one of the contract barges, named the *Gipsy*, belonging to Mr. Sparrow, of Catdown, and employed carrying stone to the Plymouth Breakwater, was going through the Sound, a sudden gust of wind took her, when she filled and sank. William Ellery, the master, and Nathaniel Harper and Jonathan Jones, seamen, were drowned.

A communication has been received by the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, requiring them to have eight or ten pilots off the harbour on the 10th of August, and until the arrival of her Majesty.

At the bottom of a wood belonging to W. Turton, Esq., of Knowlton, in Flintshire, is a rill of water, which empties itself into the river Dee, and when a person strides across it, he is in the kingdom of England and the principality of Wales, in the provinces of Canterbury and York, the dioceses of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry, in the counties of Flint and Salop, and in two townships.

Accounts have been received from the Hudson's Bay territory of the 4th October last, dated Fort Simpson, which mentioned that no signs had been met with to indicate the fate of Sir John Franklin.

By the recent Mexican advices, it appears that a survey has just been completed of the Tehuantepec route for a railroad across the isthmus, by Mr. Eraldo Oboussier, a Belgian engineer, for Senor Don Jose, who has obtained the sole right from the Government of Mexico. The report is very favourable, and the road is said to be attended with no difficulties or obstructions from the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos river.

An attempt was made by pirates to board the schooner *Endora*, from Bangor, Maine (United States), bound to California, on the 4th of April, off the coast of Brazil, but she was defended by her passengers and crew: one boat filled with pirates was sunk, and the rest sheered off.

The whole of the stock (1,000,000 dollars) for a railroad on the Isthmus of Panama, from a navigable point of the Chagres River to the Pacific Ocean, has been taken in New York. The work will probably be commenced within a few weeks.

Satisfactory evidence that the copper-mines near Lake Superior, United States, have been worked in ancient times, has been recently afforded by the discovery of hammers made of stone, wedges, and several mining implements in the mines, having been left for unknown centuries by some forgotten race of men. Sheets of pure copper have also been found.

In the University of London, the number of candidates for the matriculation this year was unusually large, amounting to 166.

The Blackburn Grammar-School must be rather a snug thing. "The present master, the Rev. J. Bennett," says the *Preston Chronicle*, "has no scholars, except his own two sons! No assistant, though he receives the same stipend as his predecessor, who had to pay three."

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and her children returned to Limerick from Dublin, on Wednesday week. She has gone for the present to the house of her father, Mr. Gabbatt, of Limerick.

Miss Burke, of Prospect Villa, near Cork, a respectable Roman Catholic lady, has sent a subscription of £50 for Father Mathew's new church, at Cork, and announced her intention of making it an annual subscription for the next ten years, until she has contributed £500.

On Sunday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, in Gulston-street, Whitechapel, the furniture and effects of nearly a dozen families were totally destroyed, and the lives of an equal number of persons greatly jeopardised, by the fall of several houses. Some of the occupants were more or less injured, but none fatally.

Prize money is announced to be paid to the commander, officers, and company of her Majesty's sloop *Scout*, being their respective proportions of bounty money, granted for pirates killed, or taken on board, and escaped from, certain Chinese piratical vessels, seized and destroyed on the 11th, 15th, and 17th of March, on the 16th and 17th of July, on the 2d of August, and on the 25th of August, 1847; and the lists will be re-called for three months.

At a late hour on Sunday night, a fire, which was not extinguished until Monday morning, broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. F. O. Martin, timber merchant, situate at Stratford, in Essex, near the Eastern Counties Railway station. The premises were levelled with the ground, and the contents nearly destroyed, before the flames could be subdued.

The Vienna papers report the chastisement of two ladies of rank, who sat at the Emperor's feet in a contemptuous and unbecoming manner. They were arrested, tried, and whipped.

Six persons have been found guilty, at Vienna, of being concerned in the assassination of Count Latour on the 6th of October last. They have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from 20 to 6 years.

The young Emperor of Austria is said to have become extremely popular; he goes amongst his men, and smokes cigars with his general, unlike his Imperial predecessor. At a review, recently, he turned round to a young lieutenant and asked him for a cigar; the abashed subaltern took out his case and said, "I much regret that I have only some imperial cigars to offer to your Majesty." In Austria the *imperials* are made of the most execrable tobacco.

The whole kingdom of Poland is declared by the Czar to be in a state of siege, and the frontier is hermetically sealed. This measure has not, however, been adopted on account of internal troubles.

An ordinance of great importance to the mercantile world has just been determined by the Sanitary Council at Constantinople. Batum, the extreme Turkish harbour nearest Russia, is to be thrown open as a free port, and persons and merchandise coming from the interior of Lesser Asia will have to undergo quarantine previous to their arrival in a quarantine station just erected for that purpose. By this arrangement every impediment is removed to the communication between Batum, Trebizond, and Constantinople.

The Dover landing pier is proceeding rapidly; the foundation is now 400 feet out, which is half the distance, and above 15,000 tons of stone are deposited, so that it is thought it will be available for landing passengers the latter end of 1850. The contractors have commenced a patent slip-way for repairing ships in the pent, or upper part of Dover Harbour.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B., the late Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has arrived in town, having held his appointment from Febuary, 1843, until the present year.

This year is the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred the Great, at Wantage, in Berkshire. It is said that a committee of English and American gentlemen is about to meet to organise "a grand national jubilee" at Wantage, in honour of the Anglo-Saxon hero.

The new hospital erected in the Liverpool-road, Islington, by the Great Northern Railway Company, to supply the advantages and benefits so long conferred upon the public at the London Fever Hospital, King's-cross (which last establishment is now required by the railway company as part of the site of their metropolitan terminus), was on Tuesday opened to the inspection of the public, preparatory to the admission of patients in the course of the ensuing week. The cost of the building with furniture, &c., amounts to about £20,000.

Workmen have been engaged for some time past in removing the houses lying between Queen-street, St. Thomas the Apostle, Cloak-lane, and Budge-row, preparatory to the formation of a broad and continuous thoroughfare, extending from Earl-street, Blackfriars, to London-bridge. The formation of this line of street will materially relieve Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's-churchyard from their present inconvenient amount of traffic.

The Sémaphore of Marseilles announces the arrival of General Cabrera in that town. It is not, however, stated whether he has been set at liberty.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have determined on reducing the rates for the carriage of goods between Liverpool and Manchester to the same level with those charged by river and canal.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Edward Wilson, of Heversham House, Esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland.

A large piece of honeycomb was lately found by a tradesman in Ayr in the centre of a log of Honduras mahogany, when the tree was sawn open—a mummy. The remains of bees were encrusted in the wax.

The importations of fruits from Holland, France, and Belgium are at the present time of a very extensive character. One vessel from Rotterdam has just brought the immense quantity of 3404 baskets of currants, besides other fruits, and some arrivals of apricots and pears have taken place, the first during the present season. An arrival of nearly 1000 baskets of fruit has also taken place from Dunkirk.

There was an earthquake at Ragusa on the 30th ult., which lasted from three to four minutes. No damage to life or property is mentioned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Dudu."—Sarratt's translation of *Damiano, Lopez, and Salvio*, is a work in every respect unworthy of his high reputation.
 "Vive l'Échecs."—We should recommend you to join the Chess-club in the City; you would there obtain the practice you desire, and with good players too.
 "H. C. P."—In the position given the Black King cannot capture the Rook.
 "A Cambridge Undergraduate."—They shall be reported on next week.
 "A Pawn."—Edinburgh.—1. Send the game. 2. Apply to the secretary of the Edinburgh Club.
 "H. D."—Kirkby Lonsdale.—1. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook." 2. We know nothing of the game mentioned.
 "A. H."—1. There is a certain ingenuity about them, but the modus operandi is apparent to "the meanest capacity." 2. Not later than Wednesday.
 "Bellary."—Will our old friend from the East oblige us by forwarding his address?
 "F. G. R."—Your last *enigma* is not at all to our taste.
 "Rookwood."—The deservedly celebrated position in three moves, by Mr. Bolton, which for years adorned the wrapper of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, is as follows:—White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K R 3d, Kt at K 5th and Q B 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3d, Q 3d, Q 5th, Q R 2d, and Q R 2d. Black: K at his B 3d, Q at K B sq, R at Q R sq and Q R 2d, Kt at Q Kt 2d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K 5th and Q 2d. White to mate in three moves.
 "Antiquarius."—The most probable hypothesis is that *Chess* was born in India; that from thence it ramified east, west, south, and north; that it was carried to Persia in the sixth century of our era; thence to the Arabs and Greeks; and thence again through these two media to Europe.
 "W. L."—Now under consideration.
 "Beta."—In the original we find a Black Bishop stands at Black's Q B 4th. Solutions by "Byeo," "A. H.," "Bellary," "Chirurgus," "D. L. T.," "F. G. R.," "T. T. G.," "Phiz," "Dudu," "Muo," "Philochess," "G. P.," "E. W.," "M. E. R.," "Eliza," "Puff," are correct. Those by "V. H.," "Comer," "Oseg," "M. P.," "Rev. G. M.," are wrong.

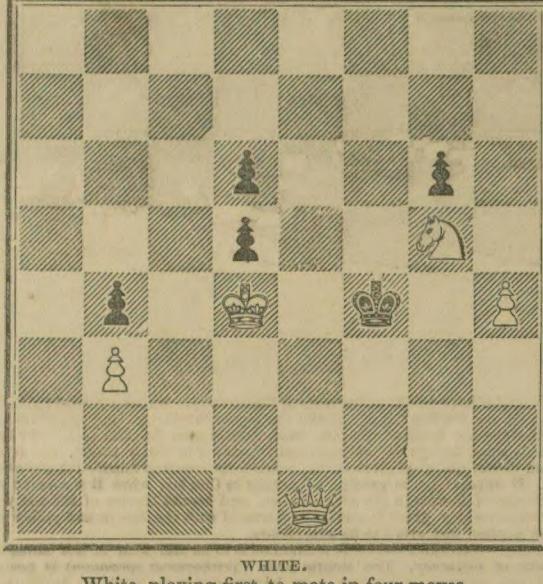
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 286.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Q B 6th (best)	4. R takes B	Anything
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q B 5th	5. Kt to Q sq—Mate.	
3. Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to B 6th		

PROBLEM N. 287.

This beautiful end game we owe to an Amateur of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been a busy one for the devotees of the turf, but has not been productive of any event of the slightest importance. We may say as much in anticipation of the week to come, although the fixtures embrace Harrowgate, Barnet, Westbury and Bratton, Bridgenorth, Barnstaple, Jersey, Rochdale, Oldham, Marlborough, Guildford, and Newport—enough to keep the game alive, if not to excite the higher and speculative classes. Barnet, on Wednesday and Thursday, and Guildford on Friday, are the only meetings likely to attract the sons of Cockaigne.

Father Thames will have enough on his shoulders in the beginning of the week, the Christchurch and St. John's (Lambeth), St. George's, Hanover-square, Banksides, and Fulham Regattas, and Chandler's four-oared race, being all fixed for Monday; and the Bermondsey Regatta for Friday. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta takes place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, head-quarters at Ryde. Cricketing on Monday, at Lord's, between the gentlemen of England and the players (the crack match of the season), the Surrey and Clapton Clubs at Kennington Oval on Thursday, and various interesting matches in the provinces.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A slack afternoon, and the alterations few and of little importance. The only noticeable movements were the appearance of Surplice as a favourite for the Goodwood Cup, and the advance of William the Conqueror to 20 to 1 (taken freely) for the Derby. Closing quotations:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.	DERBY.
12 to 1 agst Tophana	15 to 1 agst Plaudit
13 to 1 — Giselle (t)	17 to 1 — Remembrance
	20 to 1 — Clermont
3 to 1 agst Canzeou (t)	9 to 2 agst Tadmor
3 to 1 — The Hero	10 to 1 — Surplice
	20 to 1 agst St. Winifred colt
ST. LEGER.	25 to 1 agst Chatterton
6 to 5 on Flying Dutchman	30 to 1 — Volcano
10 to 1 agst Loup-garion	
	40 to 1 agst Deacon (t)
12 to 1 agst Pittsford	33 to 1 — Gillie Callum
18 to 1 — John O'Groat	40 to 1 — Windhound
18 to 1 — William the Conqueror	50 to 1 — Seneca (t)
	DERBY, 1851.
1000 to 15 agst Minna colt	1000 to 15 agst Brother
1000 to 15 — Goliah	1000 to 10 agst Black Bass colt
	1000 to 10 — Trunnon

NOTTINGHAM RACES—WEDNESDAY.

The Two-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each. 5 Subs.
 Mr. Hobson's Gladiator
 Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John
 The NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HANDICAP, of 20 sovs each, with 200 added.

Mr. J. Clark's Maid of Lyme
 Lord Chesterfield's Chicot

MATCH, 50 sovs.

Mr. Woodroffe's Creeping Jane beat Mr. Read's Draco easily.

The REGIMENTAL STAKES of 5 sovs, with a purse added.

Mr. Peader's Hind
 Mr. Lonsdale's Contest

The BUNNY PARK STAKES of 10 sovs, and 40 added.

Mr. Daley's Cayenne walked over.

The COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sovs. The second to receive 10 sovs.

Mr. B. Green's Maid of my Soul
 Mr. Ewbank's Orphan Boy

Mr. Ewbank's Orphan Boy

THE ROYAL MERSEY YACHT CLUB.

The second grand sailing match of the season took place on Monday, by vessels of the club, exceeding 35 tons, for a piece of plate, value 50 guineas. The course appointed was "The Queen's Course"—from New Brighton, down the Victoria Channel, round the Bell buoy and the north-west light-ship twice, and back to the place of starting. A respectable and numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present. The morning was fine, and the weather fine throughout the day, with a fine gaff-top-sail breeze from the south-east. Six yachts had entered, but only five ran, the *Gondola* not having entered in time.

The race was admirably contested for by the following yachts:—

vious to these causes the "Prophète" realised upwards of 10,000fr. each performance.—Royer is to sing the "Julve" and the "Huguenots" in German, at Frankfort; the "Lucia" in Italian, and the "Dame Blanche" in French.—Dreyschock, the pianist, has left London for Prague.—M. Jullien's third Concert Monstre took place on Friday, at the Surry Zoological Gardens; the great item in the programme was the National Anthem, with an obbligato of an 18-pounder cannon at each bar.—The Duke of Cambridge honoured Sir G. Clerk with a visit, to hear an amateur concert, last Monday, led by the Earl of Falmouth, and directed by Mr. Ellar; the principals, chorus, and band, including seven members of Sir G. Clerk's family, mustering forty of the élite of English musical society. As a signal proof of the progress of amateur music in England, the selection of choice and novel *merceaux* which we annex is most gratifying. The effect of the ensemble was highly creditable to the aristocratic executants. The scheme was thus:—Overture and selection from Spohr's "Jessonda;" cavatina from Ricci's "Corrida d'Altamara," "Cara tu sei;" cantique and Egyptian chorus, from Rossini's "Moïse;" chorus of nobles, cavatina of the Page, chorus of ladies, and "Conjuration," from Meyerbeer's "Prophète;" and the concert terminated with selections from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth."—The brothers Ciebras, the guitarists, gave their annual morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, supported by M. Camus, flautist; M. Silberberg, violinist; Madame de Lozano, Madame Lemaire, MM. Bres and Malwatsch.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The eleventh annual exhibition of cattle, agricultural implements, &c. has been held by the Society this week at Norwich, which, for some days preceding, resounded with notes of preparation for the busy bustling scene.

At the Show-yard a great number of booths were erected, and considerable preparations made for the amusement of the agricultural mind.

Some of the booths were fitted up in most grotesque style, and others with considerable regard to taste and comfort. They were adapted to various popular amusements. Alger's Crown and Anchor booth, famous at Greenwich Fair, stood out conspicuously amongst its humbler rustic neighbours.

The principal feature of the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society is the matchless exhibition of farming machinery which it collects together. The implements exhibited last year at York had exceeded in number and variety those brought forward on any former occasion. At the show this year there were 500 more than there were at York. In conveying the implements to Norwich, 270 trucks of the Eastern Counties Railway were employed, each carrying about four tons weight; and in taking them from the station to the ground, 16 wagons, several carts, and 40 horses were constantly engaged for five days.

Amongst the company present during the week were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Earl of Chichester, President; Marquis of Devonshire; Duke of Manchester; Marquis of Douro; Earl of Liverpool; Earl of Oxford; Earl Cadogan; Viscount Hill; Lord Henniker; the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Hon. F. Walpole; Hon. F. de Gray; Hon. Captain Duncombe; Hon. Captain Dudley Pelham; Hon. Manners Sutton, M.P.; Sir T. D. Acland, M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. Price, Bart., M.P.; Sir M. White Ridley, Bart.; Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; P. Fasey, Esq., M.P.; Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P.; T. W. Bramton, Esq., M.P.; Bicknell Estcourt, Esq., M.P.; J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.; J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.; Major Beresford, M.P.; Sir E. North Buxton, Bart., M.P.; the Bishop of Norwich; Mayor of Norwich; Dean of Norwich; Canon of Norwich; Sheriff of Norwich; late Mayor of Norwich; Professor Johnstone; Professor Sedgwick; Professor Simonds; &c.

Thursday, the 12th inst., was the last day of receiving implements. From that day to the opening of the show the trials of implements were continuous—not only on heavy and light land, but in the yard, and wherever else the merits of the respective implements could be best tested. All implements the working of which could be exhibited during the days on which the yard was open to the public—such as steam-engines, mills, chaff-cutters, &c.—were kept at work by their respective proprietors.

The following is a brief summary of each day's proceedings:—

On Tuesday, stock was received in the Show-yard from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon.

On Wednesday, the Implement-yard was thrown open to the public from eight in the morning till six in the evening, at an admission fee of 2s. 6d.

The judges inspected the stock and awarded the prizes.

In the course of the day, at twelve o'clock, the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., delivered a lecture in the County Court, "On the Parasitic Fungi of the British Farm;" and at four o'clock in the afternoon, Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, delivered a lecture in the same place, "On the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Organs of Respiration of Domesticated Animals, with particular reference to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Ox."

At six o'clock, the council dinner, in St. Andrew's Hall, took place, at which was read the judges' award of prizes, with the exception of the award of prizes for horses, which was not announced until the following day.

On Thursday, the Cattle and Implement yards were thrown open to the public, from six o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon. Admission, two shillings and sixpence; and from two o'clock till six in the evening, at one shilling.

In the afternoon the great dinner of the Society took place in St. Andrew's Hall, at four o'clock.

On Friday (yesterday), the general meeting of the members was held in the Guildhall, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Cattle and Implement Show-yards were situate on the Old Heath-field, about one mile south-west of Norwich, on the Ipswich turnpike road.

Next week we shall enter more fully into descriptive details, which will be accompanied with illustrations.

ST. HELENA GARDENS, ROTHERHITHE.—These long-established and favourite gardens have recently undergone a thorough improvement, under the direction of Mr. Richard Preece. The laying out of the gardens, the illuminations, fireworks, &c., are arranged after the fashion of Cremona and the Surrey Zoological, while the amusements of the evening consist of a vocal and instrumental concert, dancing, &c.

THE STEAM-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN".—The directors of the concern to which this Leviathan steam-ship originally belonged are again offering her for sale by tender. The former transfer for £20,000 appears therefore to have gone off. The Great Britain now lies perfectly dismantled in the docks of Liverpool.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Considerable buoyancy marked the opening of the English Market on Monday, Consols quoting 93½ to 4. Sellers of Money Stock, however, appearing, prices receded about ½ per cent., afterwards closing at 93½ ¾. Money Stock again being plentiful on Tuesday, the settling of the account changed its character, and the parties for the fall being enabled to deliver, prices receded to 93; again advancing, before the close, to 93½ to ¾. On Wednesday, some extensive realising upon the late advance, and the delivery of Stock consequent upon the opening of Consols, again caused a reaction, prices receding to 93 for Money, and 93½ for Account, having been done at 92½ to 93 for Money. This latter price remained unaltered during Thursday, and at the close of business was firmly maintained, principally in consequence of the continued difficulty of employing money being further increased by the large amounts thrown into the market on the payment of the various dividends due at this period. Exchequer Bills are in demand; and the heavy stocks have been dealt in by the public during the week. Prices at the close of the week were—for Bank Stock, 199; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 92½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 93½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 93½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8s 15½; Ditto, Thirty Years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, 253; India Bonds, under £1000, 84pm; South Sea Stock, 102½; Consols for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48pm; £500, June, 48pm; Small, June, 48pm.

There was a slight reaction in Mexican stock on Monday, in consequence of the unfavourable news of the state of that country, received via New York. The stock was done at 23 and 27½, between which prices it ranged. Russian maintains the previous week's advance. Spanish Three per Cents have slightly improved. The business of the market, notwithstanding, continues very limited, closing with some degree of heaviness at the following prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 84½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 44; Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent., 94; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 68½; Ditto, Bonds, 95; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16½; Mexican, Ex Coupons, Account, 26½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent. Active, 5½; Portuguese, Converted, 5 per Cent., 23½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 30½; Russian Bonds, 107; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 34½; French Rentes, 5 per Cent., Exchange, 256. 40c.; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild, 51½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 80½.

Shares have been more in demand during the week, and prices consequently risen. Eastern Counties Stock have advanced nearly £1 per share, in consequence of the choice of a direction, and much is anticipated from the selection made. Purchases at the present low price, for the purpose of equalising investments made at much higher rates, are of daily recurrence. The market, towards the close of the week, was comparatively well maintained, when the reaction in Consols is considered. Final quotations are:—For Aberdeen, 19½; Ditto, Preference, 1½; Buckinghamshire, ditto 2½; Caledonian, 25½; East Anglian, Pref. Six per Cent., 1½; Eastern Counties, 9; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Eastern Union, Scrip, Six per Cent., 18½; E. Lancash., 17½; E. Lincolnsh., 28½ x 1½; Great Northern, 9½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 5½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Pref., 3½; Great Western, 82½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Hull and Seft., 95; Ditto, Half Shares, 46½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 21; Leeds and Thirsk, 19½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6½; London and North Western, 132½; Do., Fifths, 7½; Lond. and S-West., 36; Do., New, £50, 28; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 5½ x 1; Manch., Sheff., and Lincolnsh., 35; Midland, 66½; Do. Consol. Brist. and Birm., S.x per Cent., 125½ x 1½; N. Staffs., 12½; Readin., 40; Gildford, and Reigate, 16½; Ryepton, 5½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5½ x 1; Shropshire Union, 2½ x 1; South Staffordshire, 3½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7; Wear Valley Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 30½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 14; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4 x 1; York and North Midland, 30½; Ditto, Preference, 7½ x 1; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Orléans and Bordeaux, 3; Tours and Nantes, 3; Australasia Bank, 23½; British North American, 40x d; London Joint Stock, 16½; Australian Mines, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although the arrival of English wheat for our market, during the present week, have been very small, the demand for that grain, owing to the settlement of the Danish question, has been in a very inactive state, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheats—the imports of which have continued in moderate—have moved off slowly, at 1s per quarter less money. The flour trade has ruled dull. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Malting and distilling barley has ruled dull. Grinding sambles have sold to a fair extent, at late currencies. The demand for malt has been wholly in retail. Sound qualities of oats have moved off steadily; all other kinds slowly, at last week's prices. Beans and peas dull, but not lower. Indian corn has receded 1s per quarter.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 44s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 49s; rye, 22s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 23s to 27s; malting ditto, 26s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 6s to 8s; brown barley dist. oats, 1s to 18s; potato, 17s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 18s; ditto, white, 13s to 19s; white beans, new, 2s to 3s; ditto, old, —s to —s peas, 2s to 3s; maple, 3s to 3½; Suffolk, 3s to 3½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3½, per cwt. Town-made flour, 3s to 4s; Suffolk, 3s to 3½; beans, 1s to 18s; rye, 2s to 28s lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peat, —s to —s per barrel. Flour, American, 22s to 25s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Samples of new rape, turnip, and carrots seed, in good condition, have been off in our market. New rapeseed has sold at £32 per bushel. In old seads, so little is doing, that prices are almost nominal.

Linsed, English, sowing, 5ls to 5½s; Baldo, crushing, 38s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 3s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 33s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 28s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, us to 1s; white, 5s to 10s 6d; tares, 6s 0d to 6s 0d per bushel. English mustard, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters; linsed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 to £8 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s to £6 0s per ton; canary, 11s to 13s per quarter. English clover-soud, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 2d; barley, 25s 3d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 26s 11d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 30s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 2d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 26s 8d; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The middling and inferior qualities of conga are in steady request, at fully last week's prices, viz. from £30 to £40 per lb for the latter description. In all other kinds of tea, very little business is doing at late rates.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, the demand for raw sugar has become inactive, at a decline in the quotations of 6d per cwt. A further fall is by means improbable. Imported goods move off slowly—brown lamps at 51s, and standard ditto 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon has met a moderate demand, at from 35s to 38s 6d per cwt. Plantation coffee is sold steadily, at full prices. In the value of other kinds of coffee, we have no change to notice.

Rice.—Ceylon Patna and Carolina is in moderate request, at full prices. All other kinds are dull, and the turn lower.

Provisions.—The demand for foreign butter is far from active, at the late decline in the quotations. Supplies continue large, and lower rates are pretty generally expected. Fine Friesland, 72s 1½d; fine Holland, 66s to 70s; fine Kiel, 70s to 74s per cwt. A moderate business is passing in Irish butter, at late currencies. Carlisle, Cumbrel, and Kilkeany, landed, firsts, 6s 1½d; 70s; Cork, 6s 6d; Limerick, 6s to 6s 6d; and Waterford, 6s to 6s per cwt. English butter dull, and rather lower. Fine Dorset, 78s to 80s; middling ditto, 66s to 70s; fine Devon, 68s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. The best Irish parcels of bacon are steady, at from 70s to 73s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions support last week's prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, we have no decline to notice. Brandy and corn spirits are quite as dear.

Flax.—Although only a limited business is doing in this market, prices have advanced 6d to 9d per cwt. Linen cloth, £1 10s to £1 12s per cwt.

Oils.—The market is tolerably steady, at £1 12s per cwt.

Cocoa.—Ord's Redouche, 12s 6d; Gibson, 14s 9d; Bradf. 11s; Hutton, 17s; Haswell, 17s 3d; Hartlepool, 17s; Steward's, 17s; and Seymour Tees, 15s 3d per ton.

Hops.—Owing to the very unfavourable accounts from the plantations the demand for most kinds of hops is firm, at improving prices. The duty is called only £50,000 to £60,000.

Wool.—The public sales still progress steadily. About 18,000 bales have changed hands, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1d per lb. The private contract demand is steady, at late rates.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies are on the increase, the transactions are on a full average scale, at from £8 10s to £7 10s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market has been well supplied with every kind of fat stock, the demand for which has ruled somewhat inactive, at our quotations:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per lb, to sink the oifals.

Newgate and Leadenhead.—Generally speaking, the trade has been heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 13.

Royal Horse Guards: Lieut R Sheppard to be Captain, vice Hood; Cornet E Brodon to be Lieutenant, vice Sheppard.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet W B Philimore to be Lieutenant, vice Manders; R C Tichborne to be Cornet, vice Philimore. 7th: Capt A M'Geachy Alleyne to be Captain, vice Hood.

3rd Light Dragoons: Assist-Surg V Webb to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Franklin. 10th: Lieut F D Dashwood to be Captain, vice Shulley; Cornet K Golf to be Lieutenant, vice Dashwood; F C Collins to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Kingsley. 17th: Cornet J Winter to be Lieutenant, vice Webb; G C Morgan to be Cornet, vice Wimber.

2nd Foot: Capt J D Morris to be Captain, vice Studdert. 10th: Staff Ass't Surg J L Hollobay to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Webb. 14th: Lieut W Blundell to be Captain, vice Brev-Major J Smith; Ensign C Slater to be Lieutenant, vice Blundell; Cadet R P Elwyn to be Ensign, vice Slater. 35th: Lieut E G Elkington to be Captain, vice Buchanan; Ensign F L Digby to be Lieutenant, vice Elkington. 36th: Capt A B Butler to be Captain, vice Aliyn. 53rd: Lieut R Parker to be Captain, vice Tytler; Ensign E G Denton to be Lieutenant, vice Parker. 65th: Ensign J Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Kendall; A Totteneart to be Ensign, vice Walker. 68th: Lieut W Hadley to be Paymaster, vice M R Campbell. 80th: Capt G F Studdert to be Captain, vice Morris.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut E Mauders to be Lieutenant, vice Dumaresq.

Ceylon Kids Regiment: B S Jervoise to be Second Lieutenant, vice Jumaa.



MARRIAGE OF LORD FOLEY WITH LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

The regiment only returned from Canada and the West Indies about a twelve-month ago.

Upon the ground were drawn up the Welsh school of boys and girls. The whole proceedings passed off with great *éclat*. There were banners and inscriptions; the houses in the principal streets were dressed with branches and flags; and everywhere the Prince was greeted with loud cheers.

The scene has been obligingly sketched, for our own Engraver, by Mr. Charles Twedford Bracewell, of Winchester.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MACKINNON.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, the honourable member for Lymington, if not one of the most brilliant speakers, is certainly one of the most useful and humane gentlemen that has ever had a seat in the Legislature. His efforts have been chiefly directed towards the physical improvement and general sanitary condition of the people; and he has justly earned the gratitude of all friends of humanity for his successful advocacy of the bill for the suppression of cruelty to animals, and more particularly for the zeal and ability with which he has, despite of active opposition in some quarters, and great apathy in others, promoted that most desirable measure, the Health of Towns Bill.

He entered Parliament in 1830, as member for Dunwich. In the following year he was returned for Lymington, for which place he has sat in the House ever since, with the exception of the years 1833 and 1834, when he was not in Parliament.

In 1831, he opposed the plan for taking the census of 1821 as the basis of the representation under the Reform Bill; and, on dividing the House, had the largest

majority that voted against the bill. In the next Parliament, Ministers took the census of 1831 as their guide.

Besides the measures above mentioned, Mr. Mackinnon introduced, in 1832, a measure for repealing the usury laws, which was adopted in as far as applied to bills of exchange at short dates. In 1833, his bill for an alteration in the law of Patents and Registration of Designs was introduced; and two sessions after, it was carried. He drew the attention of Parliament in 1836 to the consolidation of turnpike trusts, and the measure was carried as far as regards those around London, the immense debt of those throughout the country precluding further interference. In the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, we find him advocating the establishment of a rural police, and the propriety of acknowledging the French occupation of Algiers; he also spoke on the Metropolitan Police, and various matters affecting material and administrative improvements throughout the country. On the subject of harbours of refuge, he showed how much useless revenue was drawn for Ramsgate, Dover, and other ports, which might be advantageously applied to the formation of the proposed harbours. On Prison Discipline, West India affairs, &c., he delivered many speeches characterised by clearly expressed statements and temperate appeals to the good sense and justice of Parliament. The abolition of the nuisance, and of the detriment to health, caused by the dense smoke from factories, &c., has also occupied his zealous attention, and no doubt his praise worthy exertions in this respect will be crowned with his customary success.

That monstrous nuisance of the metropolis, Smithfield Market, is at present the subject on which this great sanitary reformer is engaged. The Select Committee of the House to which the subject was referred this session, and of which he was Chairman, have just issued their report, and the conclusion at which they have arrived is embodied in the following resolution, viz.—“That it is the opinion of this committee that the continuance of a market for the sale of live stock in Smithfield is proved by experience to be attended with very serious inconveniences and objections, and that it ought to be removed.” They also state, with reference to a subject on which much difference of opinion existed, that only one great metropolitan cattle market can exist; and they add, “in the selection of its site, regard should be had to the position of the railway terminal, the place of the disembarkation for Scotch, Irish, and foreign cattle;

the bridge, especially Blackfriars; and to the density of the population in the neighbourhood of such site.” They also recommend the Government to take into their “early and serious consideration” the construction of *abattoirs*, the establishment of an inspection of slaughter-houses, public as well as private; of an organisation of a system of vigilant superintendence of the markets both of dead and live stock, “to prevent the sale of meat unfit for human food,” of a shifting of the market-day from Monday to Tuesday; and of erecting lairs with a suitable supply of food and water for the cattle that are brought to market.



MR. W. A. MACKINNON, M.P. FOR LYMPHINGTON.

This most able report, which fully breathes the spirit of sanitary improvement that Mr. Mackinnon has for years past been labouring to infuse into the minds both of legislators and the dwellers in crowded cities, formed the subject of discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, when the hon. gentleman, as chairman of the committee, in a speech replete with enlarged views of the question, which he sustained by an extensive array of startling facts, directed the especial attention of the Legislature to the matter. He showed, among other things, that, according to the evidence of Professor Owen and other medical men, the violence and ill usage suffered by the cattle in Smithfield caused the meat to become so inutritious and noxious to health, that the great spread of cancer among the humbler classes in the metropolis was principally to be attributed to the use of that deteriorated food. The hon. gentleman concluded with a motion that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she should give directions that the report of the Smithfield Market Committee should be taken into early and serious consideration. The motion, however, only called forth from Mr. C. Lewis, on the part of the Government, an assurance that they would take the report into consideration, and examine how far they were prepared to assent to the conclusions of the committee; and, if they could assent, they would give their assistance towards carrying them into effect. Lord J. Russell adding, that, though the Government would take the report into consideration, he could not undertake to say that they would find some plan which would remove those evils—which, though under the name of Smithfield at present, might still exist under some other name.

The motion was withdrawn for a more auspicious occasion.

Mr. Mackinnon is author of an excellent work on “Public Opinion,” “Thoughts on the Currency,” and “The History of Civilisation.”

The hon. member is chief of the clan Kinnon, which traces its descent from the Royal line of Scottish Kings. He was born in 1799, and married, in 1812, Emma Mary, daughter and heiress of Joseph Palmer, Esq., of Palmerston House, in the county of Mayo, and Rush House, county of Dublin. At the death of Mr. B. Palmer (a lunatic, and brother of the late Mr. Palmer), the property of the Palmer family will go to Mr. Mackinnon, in right of his wife (deceased).

The hon. gentleman is a member of the Royal Antiquarian, the Asiatic, the Geological, and the Astronomical Societies. He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge, and kept terms at Lincoln’s Inn, but has not been called to the bar.

In politics Mr. Mackinnon is a Conservative. He is, however, a free-trader also.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 23RD REGIMENT OF ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, AT WINCHESTER.



OPENING OF THE NEW CHANNEL, BELFAST HARBOUR.—THE PROCESSION STARTING.

BELFAST HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA CHANNEL.

For twelve years past, extensive improvements have been in progress in the Harbour of Belfast, from the plans of Messrs. Walker and Burges, furnished exactly nineteen years since, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, the day very appropriately selected for the opening of the portion already completed, and designated the Victoria Channel.

The first section of this important work was completed and opened for navigation in January, 1841, and cost about £43,000; the contract for the remaining portion was taken at £41,000. The improvements consisted in forming, in the first place, a new channel, commencing near the town, and terminating at the first bend of the river, near Thompson's Tower. Secondly, in purchasing all the private quays and docks, and filling up the old slip docks. In the third place, in completing the new channel, from Thompson's Tower to near the entrance to Garmoyle. Within the last ten years, all the large purchases necessary for giving effect to these works have been made at an outlay of about £164,500; and improvements have, within the same period, cost upwards of £216,508, a very large amount of which has been expended directly in wages of labour.

The new cut just opened makes the channel—formerly one of the most cir-

cultous and intricate in the world—one continued line with a very gentle bend into the deep water at Garmoyle from the quays of Belfast.

One o'clock was the hour appointed for the ceremony of opening the New Channel; and the Harbour Commissioners had invited representatives of the various public bodies in town, the General commanding the district, the officers of the garrison, and a large number of the merchants, ship-owners, and professional gentlemen of the town, to join them on this interesting occasion. The *Prince of Wales* steamer had been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners; and, shortly after the hour named, she proceeded, with her company, from the quay at the end of High-street, amid the cheers of the spectators. She was followed by the *Whitehaven* and *Erin's Queen* (auxiliary screw-steamer), the latter towing the *Fawn* and *Gannet* yachts, all gallantly dressed with flags, and having their decks crowded with people. The *Ranger*, tug-steamer, was similarly decked and freighted; and the numerous vessels in the harbour had their colours displayed. As the *Prince of Wales* proceeded, she was saluted by discharges of guns. When she had reached about half-way down the New Channel, she was stopped; and Mr. Pirrie, after a short address to the gentlemen around him, baptised the New Channel by the name of the "Victoria Channel," sprinkling it, at the same time, with the contents of a bottle of champagne. The steamer, with her escorts, then passed on as far as the Gobbin, amid renewed salutes of artillery.

About five o'clock, the party returned, and landed on Dargan's or Queen's Island, where a sumptuous banquet was provided for 250 guests, in a large tent, beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowering shrubs. Mr. Whitchurch,

man of the Harbour Commissioners, presided; and Mr. Pirrie and Mr. S. Thomson were croupiers. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were given. Then followed "The Army and Navy;" General Bainbridge replying on behalf of the army. "The Marquis of Donegal, the Lord of the soil," was very briefly responded to by Mr. Davidson; and Mr. R. Grimshaw spoke to "The Representatives of the borough in Parliament." When the health of "The Guests" was given, the Hon. Mr. Handcock replied. General Bainbridge next proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with loud cheers; and Mr. Whitchurch replied, entering into some statements connected with the object of the present meeting.

The health of Mr. Walker, the engineer, was received with loud cheers; and having thanked the company, he stated that formerly Belfast Harbour was entered by a circuitous channel, and only ships drawing twelve feet could enter, and that not without difficulty; lately, they had one drawing twenty-one feet at the quay. He had no doubt that the people of Belfast would proceed to complete the work they had so well commenced. There was no harbour in Great Britain which presented the same advantages. His plan included the construction of docks; and he held, that they would not have finished their work until they had made docks where their ships could float equally at low as at high tide; for, however soft the mud of the harbour might be, no ship could ground on it without sustaining some injury. When they should have docks, no harbour in Great Britain would equal theirs. They had every encouragement to proceed. They had behind them a population almost equal to that of all Scotland;



HUNGARIAN HUSSARS.—SKETCHED AT FOLKESTONE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and he had observed, that where harbours were improved trade followed. Mr. Walker's address was warmly applauded throughout.

The health of Mr. Dargan was proposed, and was drunk with loud cheers. He acknowledged the compliment; and said that his acquaintance with the people of Belfast had made a strong impression upon him, and that to be a Belfast man would ever give any person a claim upon him.

A number of other toasts were given and replied to by Mr. Pirrie, Mr. M'Nellie, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Hoffmeister, Mr. J. Muirhead, &c. During the evening, the proceedings were enlivened with songs and glee and the band of the 13th. Rockets were sent up, and other fireworks exhibited. The river was crowded with boats, and the quays with people. A more animated or exciting scene has seldom been witnessed. Nothing that the Commissioners could do was wanting; and their guests entertained but one opinion of their attention and courtesy.

The gratifications of the day appear to have been largely shared in by the other parties who joined in celebrating an event of so much importance, as connected with the trade of Belfast.

Our Illustration was sketched by Mr. Burgess, of Belfast, from the Custom House, at the moment of the procession starting. The extended lines of quays on both sides of the river are seen; and, in the distance, the ancient fortress of Carrickfergus and Black Head, the basaltic point that forms the northern entrance to the Bay.

Nature had done much for this harbour, which is one of the most secure and capacious in Europe. Art has now nearly completed the conveniences that a constantly increasing commerce demands. At the present period it is a useful lesson to the Empire in general, and to Ireland in particular, to consider what has been here done by an energetic community, although unaided by the State. The inhabitants of Belfast—the population does not reach 90,000—have, within ten years, raised amongst themselves, and expended on their harbour, £381,000; and so judicious has been the outlay, that the Commissioners have not required to increase, by the smallest amount, their very low scale of taxation. As a very large amount of the expenditure has been in the wages of labour, they have, by expediting their improvements, afforded, in the midst of the general distress, employment to a large number of the working classes.

A party of Hungarian Hussars have been for several days located at Folkestone under peculiar circumstances.

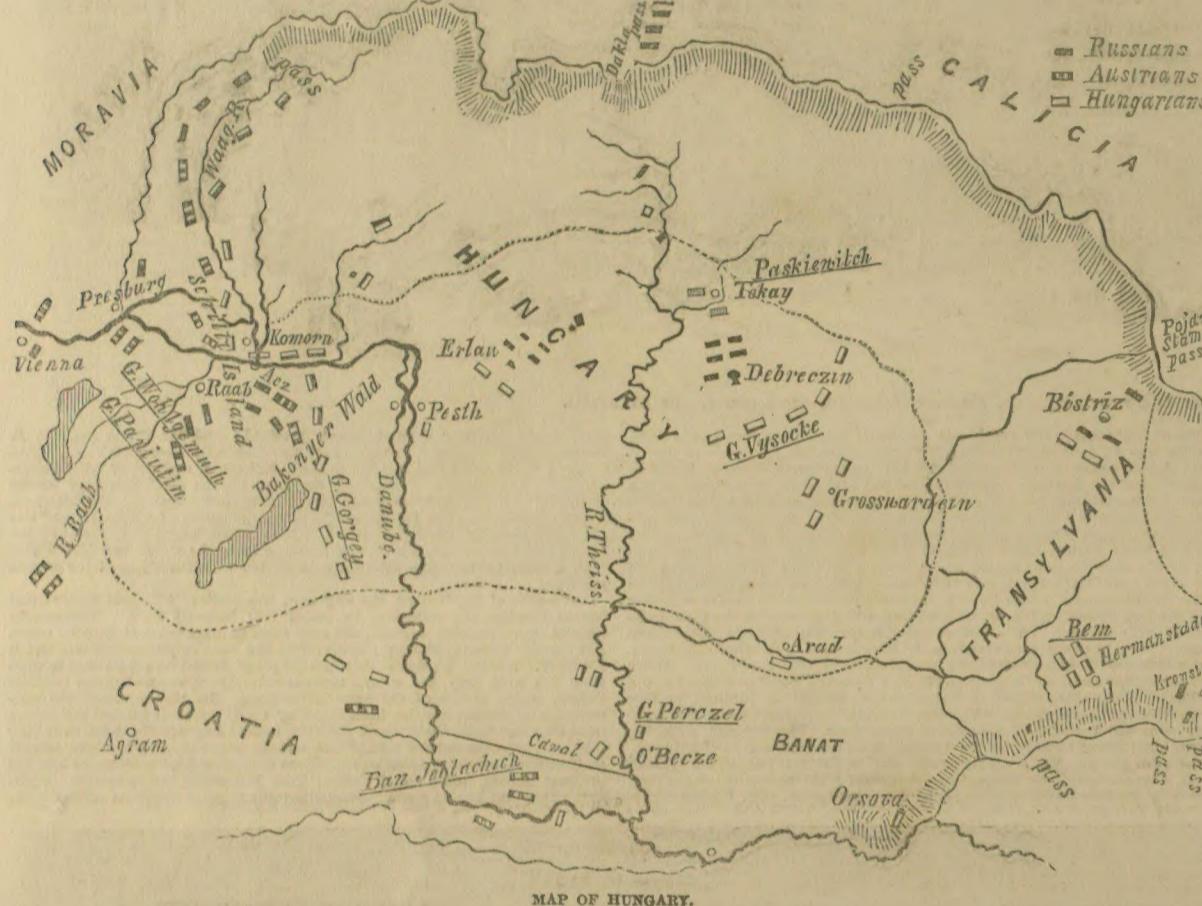
It appears that several of the Hungarian troops in Radetzky's army found opportunities of deserting to the Sardinians, and of taking part, under their colours, in the battles of Mortara and Novara, against the enemies of their country. When, by the terms of the armistice between Austria and Sardinia, all Lombards and Hungarians were to be delivered up, about 200 of the latter contrived to quit the Sardinian territory. Some found their way into Switzerland, and others to Grenoble in France.

A party of them were passed by the French authorities through the interior of France, to Boulogne, whence they were shipped to Folkestone. They are furnished with attestations of their exemplary conduct by the authorities of the several French towns and villages through which they passed; and their case has already excited considerable sympathy in this country.

Our Artist has portrayed a group of these fine soldiers. Of the four principal figures in the foreground, that on the left is *Vareity*, a sergeant; next is *Barlogh*, a lieutenant; next, *Toth*, quarter-master; and fourthly, *Kazeis*, corporal. They belonged to the 35th Regiment of Hussars, 300 of whom escaped, of whom 55 came to England.

Barlogh, the Lieutenant, is a remarkably handsome and intelligent man, twenty-eight years of age. His comrades say, had it not been for him, they should have been starved. While in France, an insult was offered to *Barlogh*, who forthwith threw down his sword, declaring that he would not command them any longer; they, however, entreated him to do so, and he came with them to Folkestone. They exercise daily at half-past five A.M.: they are receiving but 9d. per day; still they are very grateful, and aver that they have never received so much hospitality as in England.

Among the figures in the background are those of a schoolmaster and farrier; and, above the group, is the Hungarian standard, which the party have preserved throughout their perils.



MAP OF HUNGARY.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

A GLANCE at the accompanying Map shows Hungary and Transylvania, defended upon two sides and part of the third by the Carpathian Mountains, which extend from the Jablunka Pass, in the extreme north-west, as far as Orshova, on the Turkish frontier. Three passes lead through this wall into Hungary, of which only two (the Jablunka and Duckla) are readily practicable. Five or six openings yield entrance into Transylvania; but of these the Pojana-stamp, and the defiles opposite Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, are the most important. The remainder of this side is covered by the Turkish provinces along the Danube. The western aspect of Hungary, comparatively open to an Austrian or Russian inroad, was naturally only defended by the confluents of the Danube, by the Waag running southward, by the Raab and other streams running northward into it, and by the hills behind them. On this account, the main Hungarian army, under Görgey, numbering 90,000 men, is stationed here. His right wing, it will be observed, extends along the Waag; his centre, through the Schiitt Island, and resting on the impregnable fortress of Komorn; his left wing (originally in advance of Raab, and on the river of that name), now in front of the Bakonyer Wald, or hill forest covering Pest and Buda. Opposite Komorn, at Acs or Old and New Szolly, is a bridge-head, which, after the withdrawal by Görgey of his left wing, the united Austrian and Russian forces, to the number of 70,000 men, made a desperate attempt to carry. Driven back with great slaughter on that occasion, a second attack seems to have been equally unfortunate, the Hungarians marching out of their lines to assail them.

Originally it was thought that the Hungarians would everywhere defend the mountain passes, and maintain the line of the Raab. On the contrary, they have everywhere retired without fighting; concentrating their 200,000 men, it may be observed, within those richer territories more densely peopled by the warlike Magyar race, and which in the Map are within dotted lines. Hence, Paskiewitch, with 60,000 troops (and 50,000 more advancing from Cracow), has been allowed to penetrate as far as Debreczin on one side, and on the other, it is reported, as far as Erlau, without having encountered any resistance, except at Tokay, from an insignificant Hungarian body. Reports are current at Vienna of his defeat at Erlau. At all events, as Dembinski's army, now commanded by the enterprising Vysoczi, is probably covering the magazines of Grosswardein, a battle is imminent.

In Transylvania, two Russian columns have been allowed to penetrate; but Bem, who holds the main positions, is at Hermannstadt with an army of 36,000 men, evidently meditating some great blow. The Ban Jellachich, who the other day advanced to O'Beccze, where he was defeated and obliged to retire behind the Bacser canal, has since been followed up by the Hungarians, attacked, defeated, and, it is reported, driven over the Turkish frontier.

At this juncture, the important fortress of Arad, with a garrison of 2000, has just surrendered to the Hungarians.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—July 17: Special Meeting: Euston Station: Mr. G. C. Glynn, M.P., in the chair.—The proprietors discussed the provisions of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, and generally expressed their dissatisfaction at any Government interference with the management of a joint-stock concern. The answers to the circulars issued by the board declaratory of the provisions of the measure, and asking the opinion of the shareholders, showed that 56 individuals, representing £153,000 stock, assented to, whilst 3593, representing £7,056,000 stock, dissented from the bill. The directors were accordingly instructed to oppose the progress of the bill.

The shareholders who were opposed to the assumption of the BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION by the Great Western Company, presented Mr. C. J. Mozley (who took the chief part in the opposition) with a candelabrum and two wine-coolers, valued at between £700 and £800, at a festive dinner on the 18th, at Greenwich.

On the 13th the directors of the HUDDERSFIELD and MANCHESTER gave a trip to above 1000 of the shareholders of the company from Leeds, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury to Manchester. A lunch was specially provided, and the directors themselves afterwards dined in Huddersfield.

Eight railway bills, last week, received the Royal Assent, authorising capital to be raised by loan for shares, £746,666. They are:—The York and North Midland (elevations, &c.), the York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Barmoor and Alnmouth new branches), Ely and Huntingdon (extension of time), Newcastle and Carlisle (alterations and branch from Alston branch), East Lothian Central (dissolution), Stockton and Darlington (consolidation of acts), Shrewsbury and Chester (branches to the river Dee, agreement for joint station at Shrewsbury, and power to subscribe towards the Shrewsbury and Hereford), Lancashire and Yorkshire (extension of Aston and Clifford branches).

HUNGARIAN HUSSARS.

A provision in the bill now before the House of Commons, facilitating the dissolution or abandonment of railways, stipulates that where the abandonment of any road or bridge made by a company is contemplated, the company shall invest a sum of money, the interest of which shall be sufficient to keep the said road or bridge in good repair.

In the winding up of the DIRECT EXETER, an amount of £32,305 was declared to have been originally raised, £6680 was disposed of by the finance committee, £12,948 by engineering expenses, and £9955 by parliamentary costs. The Master in Chancery said he should inquire, first, who paid deposit signed the deed, and sold their shares; second, who paid deposit without signing the deed; and third, those who only took letters of allotment. The allottees hope to obtain the refunding of some of the expended deposits.

The MANCHESTER SOUTH JUNCTION and ALTRINCHAM was opened on the 20th.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

THE Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Removal of Smithfield Market, has at length been printed; and the minutes of evidence present a most formidable array in advocacy of the proposed reform. The subject was discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and will be found noticed in our Parliamentary report; whilst, in another column, we have engraved the portrait of Mr. Mackinnon, the Chairman of the Committee. The subject is of such paramount importance and interest, that, in addition to the above record and illustration, one of our ablest Artists has portrayed the evils of the system sought to be remedied, in a series of scenes sketched in Smithfield Market, yet presenting but a tithe of the cruelty and nuisance which have been for ages perpetrated in one of the most crowded localities of the metropolis.

The scene has been never better described than in the following passage from one of Mr. Dickens's most popular works:—

"It was market morning. The ground was covered nearly ankle-deep with filth and mire; and a thick steam perpetually rising from the reeking bodies of the cattle, and mingling with the fog, which seemed to rest upon the chimney-tops, hung heavily above. All the pens in the centre of the large area, were filled with sheep; and tied up to posts by the gutter side were long lines of beast and oxen three or four deep. Countrymen, butchers, drovers, hawkers, boys, thieves, idlers, and vagabonds of every low grade, were mingled together in a dense mass: the whistling of drovers, the barking of dogs, the bellowing and plunging of beasts, the bleating of sheep, and grunting and squeaking of pigs; the cries of hawkers, the shouts, oaths, and quarrelling on all sides, the ringing of bells, and the roar of voices that issued from every public-house; the crowding, pushing, driving, beating, whooping, and yelling; the hideous and discordant din that resounded from every corner of the market; and the unwashed, unshaven, scullion, and dirty figures constantly running to and fro, and bursting in and out of the throng, rendered it a stunning and bewildering scene which quite confounded the senses."

The Report recommends the removal of the Market; and in the minutes of evidence the recommendations and suggestions for the establishment of abattoirs in the neighbourhood of the cattle-market to be provided as a substitute for that at Smithfield, are examined at great length.

Our readers may remember that in a former Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, February 10th, No. 357, page 83, we gave a notice of a paper, a "Description of the Abattoirs of Paris," which was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Mr. Grantham. The accompanying view and plan, by the same gentleman, represents one of them, "Du Roule," which, although one of the smallest of the five, gives a correct general representation of the others. It is one mile and three-quarters from the centre of the city, and on the north-west; it contains five acres and three-quarters within the walls; has thirty-two slaughterhouses, and the same number of stalls; the area of the slaughter-houses is 1936 square yards. In 1846, 6898 cattle and 36,841 sheep were slaughtered there. As there is no separate account of the income and expenditure kept of each abattoir, we will state that the original cost of the whole was £680,000. The income in 1846 was £48,811 18s., and expenditure £6161 12s., leaving a profit of £42,650 6s., or about 6d. per cent. upon the cost.

There is reason to conclude that the same principle may be carried out not only in London, but in every large town in the kingdom, as an important branch of a complete sanitary system.

The illustration upon the front page shows one of the many cruelties practised in the Market by the drovers. One of the witnesses before the Parliamentary committee, Mrs. Lucy Anne Sinclair, who keeps a house at the back of the Ram Inn, Smithfield, states as follows:—

203. (Mr. C. Lewis): What kind of cruelty is practised upon the animals?—I see cruelty practised; I have seen them take whatever it is they use, what I call a kind of pickaxe, and then I have seen them hit the poor beasts over the heads and lay their heads open an inch and a half.

204. What was the object of striking them in that way?—I do not know; it is downright cruelty.

205. What was the object of striking them in that manner?—Poor things; I cannot tell you what it is.

206. (Mr. Christopher): Is that in the operation of slaughtering them, or meant to keep them quiet in the market?—To keep them quiet in the market.

207. (Mr. C. Lewis): Just describe the sort of pickaxe they use in the market.—It is a kind of thing about a yard long, with either lead or iron at the end.

208. Now, do all the drovers carry a pickaxe of this sort?—No, not all of them.

209. (Chairman): What is the use of it; to keep the beasts quiet?—Yes.

210. (Mr. Stafford): Do you mean to say that there is a blade at the end of it like the end of an axe?—I cannot say what is at the end of it, but there must be something sharp.

211. Is it like an axe-stick?—Yes.

212. But you did not see anything sharp on it?—There is something like a kind of iron at the end.

213. But you called it a kind of axe?—It must have been something sharp, or it would not have cut their heads open.

214. But was there an edge to it?—I cannot say.

215. (Chairman): Does it cut open the head of the beast?—Yes.

216. Through the bone?—Yes; I have seen the head laid open.

217. It breaks through the bone?—Yes.

218. (Mr. C. Lewis): Were you ever present at any country fair?—Yes.

219. Have you observed any difference between the manner in which the animals are treated in a country fair and at Smithfield?—A great deal, indeed; they are not treated with that cruelty in the country.

220. (Mr. Stafford): Are they treated with cruelty in going to the market?—Sometimes. If they happen to go a little on one side they beat them very much; they carry sticks with them with spikes at the end of them.

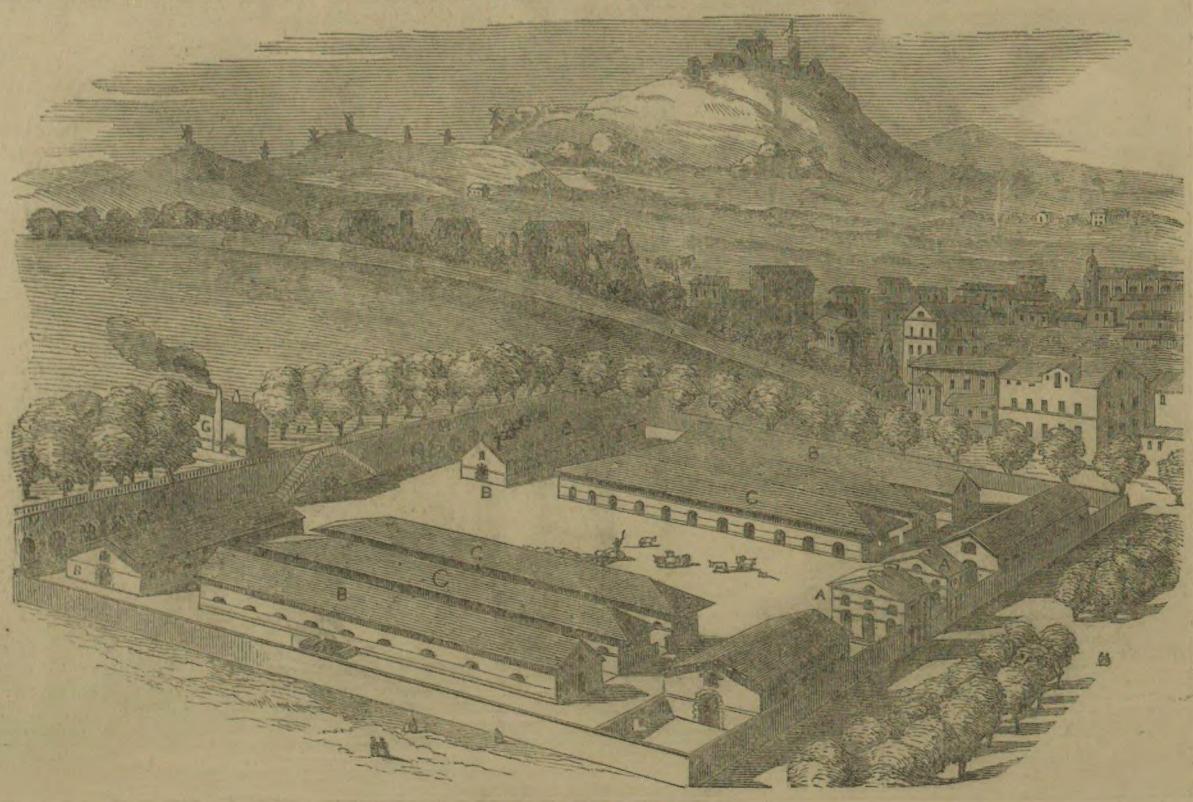
221. Do they carry sticks as well as axes?—No; those who carry sticks with spikes do not carry those other things.

222. (Chairman): Are we to understand you that those who carry sticks are the drovers?—Yes.

223. And the others are the men who have to keep them quiet in the market?—The men in the market carry sticks with spikes at the end; and I have seen them prick the poor beasts so as to fetch blood.

224. (Mr. Stafford): Which are you speaking of; the men with the hatchets:

(Continued on page 48.)



NEW BOOKS, &c.

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London Terminus, July 10, 1849.

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SMITHFIELD MARKET.—SHEEP.—THE DROVER'S GOAD.

(Continued from page 46.)

there are two parties, one with spikes and another with a sort of pickaxe?—Yes they carry different implements.

SHEEP.

In the second Engraving we have an illustration of the close packing of sheep, and the difficulty of getting at the animals in Smithfield Market. Mr. J. B. Simmonds, Professor at the Veterinary College, and Lecturer upon the Diseases of Cattle, states, in his evidence before the committee, that he has frequently witnessed the above. In the year 1847 he was particularly interested in the question of small-pox in sheep, which often took him to Smithfield Market; and he experienced the greatest difficulty, from the close packing of the sheep, in making the necessary inspection to satisfy himself as to whether they were or were not diseased. Mr. Simmonds then instances his detection of small-pox in some sheep sent in by a particular vessel from Hamburg; by which, also, he satisfied himself that the disease was an imported one, and that infected sheep thus imported were sent into Smithfield Market, and distributed thence throughout the country. We quote two important questions and replies:

"2442. Is it your opinion that if there had been more space in Smithfield Market, so as to enable the purchasers to examine the sheep more closely, they would not have bought those sheep, and that the infection would not have been spread throughout the country?—I can understand that many infected animals would escape the observation of the purchaser, but certainly a larger place would much facilitate the discovery of disease in general, and thus tend to prevent the extension of contagious diseases."

"2442. Have any facts come before you which lead you to believe that any diseased animals are sold in Smithfield Market?—I have very frequently visited the knackers' yards and the sausage-makers' places in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, in Cow-cross, for instance, and there I have seen the carcasses of diseased animals, which had been purchased in Smithfield, hung up to be used for their purposes.

CALVES.

The cruelties practised towards calves have long been notorious. With respect to the cases of general cruelty in the market, we find the following note in the evidence of Mr. John Russell Norris:

"On Monday, 2d April, some cattle were being tied up by the entrance into Cloth Fair; the drovers were beating them violently, and with the most horrid imprecations. One of the beasts ran in between two others; the moment he found himself in that position he seemed to think himself safe from the persecutions of the drovers, and sank down on the ground completely exhausted. One of the drovers—who was on the pavement side of the rails, and who was tying them up—wanted to put the slip-knot over the head of this beast, which he did; but, as the beast was lying down, he could not pull him sufficiently close to make him range with the others. The two drovers immediately began beating him, but it was of no avail. The drover who was at his head cried out, 'Twist his tail, Jack,' which he did till the beast could not endure the agony; he started up on his hind legs, but was evidently so worn out that he attempted to remain with his fore legs folded under him, whilst his hind quarters were in a standing position. The drover in front then poked him in the face with his goad, till he got up. He was then driven up close, and tied so near to the rail that it was impossible for him to lie down. This was a very full market, and I have no doubt that they prevented him from lying down, because he would have occupied more space than he required to stand on."

"On Monday, April 23, there was a full market; and the papers next day stated that the number of beasts was 4300. At the entrance into Bartholomew-close, there were so many tied up in a small space that they could not stand in a row, but one had his head over or under the next, as was most convenient. At the end of the rails the beasts had turned completely round the post, and were standing on the pavement. There was just room to pass between one of the beasts and the wall; this was a decided kicker, and kicked at every one who went by. On Monday, April 30, I saw a ring-drove formed; there were

about 20 beasts, and three drovers were employed at it; the beating and goading was most unmerciful, and I calculated that each beast received at least ten heavy serious blows, such as would damage the meat. Walking along the rails I saw a bullock with little gashes and holes, such as would be made with a goad, in the tender part of the nostrils, and the blood on the ground showed how violently they had suffered in this way."

The Minutes abound with evidence of this class; and the Report is, altogether, strongly confirmatory of the intolerable nuisance of holding a cattle-market for the supply of a metropolitan population of two millions in the very heart of the city they inhabit. "It needs," says an able contemporary, "no examination of witnesses, no parliamentary committee, no huge blue books, no discussions of municipal or parliamentary bodies, to convince any reasonable man of so very obvious a truth. Goad droves of cattle through the crowded streets of a large town, and the results must be terror, confusion, and accident to the passers by, and suffering to the animals themselves; crowd the wretched creatures on a ridiculously insufficient space when they have been driven into the market, and keep them standing there in torture for a long period of time, and the meat must needs be deteriorated in quality, and become less fitted to serve for wholesome nutriment; pollute one locality in the centre of a vast city with animal excrement and effluvia; set the kennels a-running with gore, garbage, and filth; establish a system of knackers' yards, tainted sausage-makers, slaughter-houses, tripe-dressers, cats'-meat-boilers, catgut-spinners, bone-houses, and other noxious trades in the very heart of London; and you necessarily give encouragement to typhus fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. Our quarrel is not only with Smithfield Market, but with Smithfield Market and all its attendant nuisances. We now invite all who, living at a distance from the actual pollution and annoyance, may have entertained a doubt as to the justice and reason of our constant remonstrances against their longer continuance, to peruse for themselves the report of the Parliamentary committee which has just appeared."



SMITHFIELD MARKET.—CALVES AND OXEN.